FBIS-SOV-86-009
Tuesday
14 January 1986
Vol III No 009 Supp 009

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 009 *14 Jan 86*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Gladkiy To Head USSR State Labor Committee *[PRAVDA 13 Jan]* ..... R 1
Presidium Appoints Dumachev Education Chairman ..... R 1
Dumachev Profiled ..... R 1
Ulyashov Reviews Yevgeniy Yevtushenko Poem *[PRAVDA 12 Jan]* ..... R 1
Popov Outlines Changes in TV Program Schedule ..... R 3
[GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA No 3]
Election of New Obkom First Secretaries Reported *[PRAVDA 12 Jan]* ..... R 3
Shcherbitskiy Attends Donetsk Party Conference *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 22 Dec]* ..... R 4
Azerbaijan Cotton Industry Minister Dismissed *[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 12 Dec]* ..... R 8
Askerov Retires as Azerbaijan Agriculture Head *[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 13 Dec]* ..... R 8
Kapitonov Speech to Georgian Aktiv Reported *[ZARYA VOSTOKA 19 Dec]* ..... R 9
Kazakh SSR Personnel Changes Reported ..... R 11
In Chimkent Obkom *[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 8 Dec]* ..... R 11
In Taldy-Kurgan Obkom *[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Dec]* ..... R 12
Navoi Obkom Secretary Fired for 'Shortcomings' ..... R 12
Namangan Oblast Party Conference Held ..... R 12
Syr-Darya Obkom Plenum Elects New First Secretary ..... R 12

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Interview With Gosplan Deputy Chairman on New Plan *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jan]* ..... S 1
PRAVDA on Problems of West Siberian Oilfields *[11 Jan]* ..... S 3
Lack of Proper Clothing for Tyumen Workers Hit ..... S 4
Gosstandart Focuses on Substandard Quality Goods *[Beketov]* ..... S 4
CPSU Resolution on RSFSR Consumer Services *[PRAVDA 10 Jan]* ..... S 5
Problems in Railroad Transportation Highlighted *[Mikhaylenko]* ..... S 5
Chamber of Commerce President on Foreign Trade ..... S 6
Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy Secretary on Shortcomings *[Belitskiy]* ..... S 6
Industrial Retraining of 800,000 Workers Noted ..... S 7
Union Republic 1986 Socialist Pledges Reported ..... S 7
Uzbek SSR *[PRAVDA 8 Jan]* ..... S 7
Latvian SSR *[PRAVDA 9 Jan]* ..... S 7
Tajik SSR *[PRAVDA 10 Jan]* ..... S 8
Estonian SSR *[PRAVDA 11 Jan]* ..... S 8
Turkmen SSR *[PRAVDA 12 Jan]* ..... S 9

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Petrosyants on Cooperation on Thermonuclear Fusion ..... U 1
Kondratyev Views Dangers of 'Nuclear Summer' ..... U 1
Academician Belotserkovskiy Views Cybernetics ..... U 1
New Soviet Helicopter, Ka-126, Described ..... U 2
Cosmonauts' Training Chief on Space Prorgams ..... U 2
Cosmonaut Welcomes World Space Organization Idea ..... U 3
Cosmonaut Named Rector of Engineering Institute *[Zheleznov]* ..... U 3
Soviet Journal Interviews French Cosmonaut ..... U 3
Magadan Receives Third Television Channel *[IZVESTIYA 6 Jan]* ..... U 4
Buryat ASSR TV Reception Expanded, Improved *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 3 Jan]* ..... U 4
Briefs: Mikhail Somov To Antartic ..... U 4
Influenza Innoculations
New Uzbek TV Center
Uzbek Television Relay

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

MSU Sokolov Addresses Military Party Conference ..... V 1
Colonel General of Justice A.G. Gornyy Dies ..... V 1
IZVESTIYA Obituary *[9 Jan]* ..... V 1
Military Leaders Attend Funeral *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jan]* ..... V 1
Turkestan MD Party Conference Held in Tashkent ..... V 1
Usmankhodzhayev, Others Speak ..... V 1
Meeting Reported ..... V 2
Conference Concluded ..... V 2
Admiral Chernavin Presents Banner to Cruiser *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jan]* ..... V 2
Black Sea Fleet Party Conference Reported *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jan]* ..... V 2

Gladkiy To Head USSR State Labor Committee

PM121609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85
First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Ivan Ivanovich Gladkiy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions.

Presidium Appoints Dumachev Education Chairman

LD131857 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Anatoliy Panteleyevich Dumachev as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, freeing from this post Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Petrovichev in connection with his retirement.

Dumachev Profiled

LD132049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Anatoliy Panteleyevich Dumachev as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Born in 1932, he is Russian. He graduated from the Leningrad Mechanical Institute. Before his nw appointment, he work as first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. He made a big contribution to the development of the system of vocational and technical education of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast. He is a member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a winner of a USSR State Prize.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Petrovichev has been released from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education in connection with his retirement on pension.

Ulyashov Reviews Yevgeniy Yevtushenko Poem

PM131513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Pavel Ulyashov: "... Standing in Line for Hope; About Yevg. Yevtushenko's Poem *(Fuku)*"]

[Text] Yevgeniy Yevtushenko's poetry has long been part of our conciousness and daily life — we use his aphoristic lines in headlines, we cite his verse from the rostrum in our speeches, and in arguments and conversation we resort to his vivid formulations ("Civic spirit is a difficult talent," "the poet in Russia is more than a poet"). All this is evidence of recognition and of the fact that the poet responds actively to the voice of the present day and that he feels distinctly the pulse of social life.

A calm life of deep introversion is not to the poet's liking. He rushes wherever something is happening. He has visited Cuba, Vietnam, Chile, Nicaragua — wherever the revolutionary flame burns, wherever the spirit of freedom and justice is breaking free. It is not surprising therefore that in his new poem *(Fuku)* (*NOVYY MIR 1985*, No. 9) Ye. Yevtushenko emerges as a poet who knows how to see and think on a grand scale, yet at the same time in a specific way, with a committed interest, because what he seeks everywhere is primarily man. And predominantly man in his struggle for a better life, for happiness, for the assertion of his dignity. He sees in the glorification of this man the task and goal of creation. "The poet in our age is that age himself. All countries lie on him like wounds. The poet is the ocean cemetery of all those commemorated in bronze and those who are nameless... The poet is the world ambassador of the oppressed, an ambassador who does not surrender to medievalism. No eternal glory but eternal shame to all those glorified in blood."

These last lines gives us access to the central idea of the poem, essentially already set out in its title. The idea — not a new one, but original enough — of viewing Christopher Columbus not only as a great discoverer but also as a cruel conqueror, as an early practioner of genocide, as the "suppresser" of the unique and unrepeatable culture of the American Indians, enables the author to ask: Do all those "great men" who, for the sake of vainglorious goals, shed seas of blood and sowed "bodily and spiritual hunger" on the earth have the right to their successors' gratitude and remembrance? And he replies uncompromisingly: "They are the ones who should banned, consigned to oblivion and scorn. [*Fuku*] is the taboo on a name which has brought misfortune").

Here the reader should understand that the author approaches the character of, say, Columbus, not as a historian but from moral positions, so to speak, asserting above all good and justice in the world.

We can easily recognize Ye. Yevtushenko in his new work. But his recent poems *Mama and the Neutron Bomb* and now *(Fuku)* have, it seems to me, also revealed a new Ye. Yevtushenko, or at any rate have disclosed some previously unrealized aspects of his diverse talent (in my view this is partly connected with the poet's work in the cinema). The poem's strength and innovation lie in the organic fusion of the past and the present, of common human elements and personal elements, of the social and the specifically individual. And the point here is not even the temporal link but in the fact that the poet is in both the past and the present. For him time is indivisible: "I am the contemporary of all times."

This approach to his material — a global-historical and at the same time current affairs reportage approach — has demanded a special form of the author. And he has successfully found it. A poem today, like the novel too, probably, mixes up everything. In an era in whcih all genres are mixed, no one will be surprised by a poem in which verse alternates with prose. But if Ye. Yevtushenko's attempts to write prose have so far failed to bring him undisputed success, the prose and verse in *(Fuku)* mingle organically and this in a poem in which the prose fabric is sometimes scarecely less expressive than the fabric of the poetry itself. Because poetry, as is clear to everyone, is not the property only of a line of poetry. The verse text of the poem is sometimes wordy, while the prose text is extensive and expressive. Is that not why

you sometimes form the impression that the verse is a commentary on the prose — for instance where Somoza, Pinochet, and Hitler are mentioned? Here a rhymed line is often less effectiver than prosaic "food for thought," the facts which the poet has encountered in some foreign countries and which shake our minds and consciences...

"And suddenly I remembered." is a phrase characteristic of the internal movement and development of the poem as dramatization. "In a far-off year, in the drama-permeated year of 1941, I was a small boy, poor as poor could be, in a tattered cap" — and his awareness of this helps the author better to understand the poverty of others. The year 1941, the evacuation, his common experiences with the entire people during the troubled times of the war, are a moral point of departure for the author.

The poem is followed by the names of cities and settlements of different continents and the dates 1965-1985. These are the milestones and years of the poet's establishments and creative growth. In the final section — "Nearly the End" — he himself speaks of the main direction of his creation and its place in the movement of the time.

I realize that the poet makes himself vulnerable in his lines addressed to his heirs and in proclaiming himself the "son" of Mayakovskiy. We have grown unaccustomed to such frankness. The poet as it were deliberately "lays himself bare." But perhaps what our poetry lacks today is indeed frankness and sincerity in talking and arguing about our personal affairs and state affairs?

Ye. Yevtushenko is not afraid to reach out to the reader by describing what is most personal and sacred to him — for instance his children (true, he sometimes goes too far: Taboo should extend to something even here — but this time for reasons of tact and taste). Urging people to love their own and other people's children, the author thus warns against becoming enclosed within the family and against global irresponsibility. And here everything does join up in the poem — his musings about his own childhood and his thoughts — which give him no rest — about how and why children grow up to be duces and fuehrers. The inner movement of the thought and the underlying idea links together the uncoordinated parts of the poem and evens out and organizes its composition.

"Boldness is sincerity when you speak openly of other people's and your own shortcomings..." — It is not for nothing that the poem quotes these words of Fadeyev's. I believe that without the chapter about the sinister figure of the man-hawk, about Kolyma, without the argument with the mindless advocates of a "strong arm" and all those who yearn nostalgically for the times whose spirit has been rejected and denounced by the party, the author's position would perhaps be vulnerable. Ye. Yevtushenko is well aware of this and gives our opponents no chance of accusing him either of duplicity or of concealing the truth. Moreover, he himself often shifts to the offensive, for instance by pouring the most venomous ridicule on the liberal verbal balancing act of "the world's most progressive jury" which could not make up its mind to denounce a profascist film at the Venice film festival. The monologue about "ratism" ["krysizm"] as the embodiment of the basest, man-hating qualities is full of ironic taunts, while the actual portraits of its "carriers" are most expressive.

Ye. Yevtushenko knows how to turn every fact which attracts his attention and strikes his imagination into an image or to impart to it an aphoristic ring. Thus, he has come across plastic flowers in an old Somoza bunker and immediately the poet's intuition goes to work, transforming an individual phenomenon into a generalizing, revealing, exposting image: "An antipopular dictatorship and a plastic garden."

I concede that in such cases the author does indulge in afterthoughts, conforming to artistic fantasy in his portrayal of some pictures of the past, correcting them from the positions of his own present-day knowledge: the account of the readers' conference with the participation of Fadeyev, the talk with the doctor about his "old fracture" — this is as it were a poetic device encircling the poem as episode. After all, it is not enough simply to describe some event, it must be seen in the chain of other facts in life and it must be felt as a link in a chain, not as a part of the chain that has accidentally fallen off. Thus, naturally, the children of the supporters of Bandera who attacked the poet during his performance in the United States become the latter-day continuers of the cause of their fathers, the fascists' accomplices whose hands failed then, in 1941, to reach the little boy from Zima. And the lady photographic reporter whose prime concern was to record the poet being beaten becomes the symbol exposing a particular artistic position: "In this woman professional instinct was stronger than the human instinct to help."

But objectivity demands that I say that some pictures have not gained their own — sole — place in the poem's complex composition. The episode involving the steamship sinking in the Amazon on "neutral" territory with no one to save it does not crystallize artistically and the story about the bulldozer operator Sarapulkin who "built himself a sarcophagus" "escapes" from the overall structure of ideas, remaining at the level of an anecdote. The unique manifesto on the "third choice" in a world of sociopolitical passions is badly and somewhat confusedly set out. In some chapters the author succumbs to the temptation of a kind of anti-esthetic, evidently believing that replacing words which do not sound very appropriate in Russian with "Hispancicisms" will save matters. Alas! Sometimes the poet lacks taste, for instance when, without considering the specific fabric of meaning of the verse, uses diminutives where they are appropriate or inappropriate: "Little boy," "tiny little doubt," "clever little thing," "little fascist," ("konkistochka")[?"little conquistador"]... Is there any need to explain that, for instance, "little fascist" is not merely a quantitative diminution of its essence... "Planetariness" as a means of seeing and thinking is a powerful aspect of Yevtushenko the poet, but I would like it to be supplemented by profound musings on our present-day internal problems and national character... Sometimes you have the feeling the author is overenthralled by his travels in the Arizona region. And it would do him no harm to take a look at the Smolensk or Ryazan region, for instance. The poem would only benefit...

In brief, there is food here for a critic who does not accept Ye. Yevtushenko's style. But I think you cannot deny the poem its topicality and emotional infectiousness. "When I see world ratism growing fat, then I see ruined Utopias, I feel like someone dying of hunger somehwere in Ethiopia." You cannot remain

indifferent to the sight of the worldwide line of the hungry which the author portrays and likens to Siqueiros' "March of Humanity." This is a truly fantastic picture... it is not for nothing that floating here in the author's subconscious are the medieval rat catcher and Dante with his wings of hell from which Commandante Che's arm stumps extend.

You cannot fail to welcome the poet's highly emotive assertion of man's union in his desire for peace. You cannot fail to respond to the desperate appeal for everyone to join this line of brotherhood, solidarity, and sympathy in which the poet himself stands with "the number 4 billion" on his arm. We are also standing in this "line for hope."

Popov Outlines Changes in TV Program Schedule

PM131631 Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA in Russian No 3, 13-19 Jan (Signed to Press 7 Jan 86) p 19

[Article by V.I. Popov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "Television in 1986"]

[Excerpt] Our observant television viewers will have noticed, we hope, some new elements and changes in the structure of our transmissions in the programs broadcast during the first few days of 1986. But these are only the first signs of the changes we intend to make this year in the content and structure of the programs of Central Television.

The new elements have come into being in the creative process of analyzing critical articles in the press — and, as we know, there have ben a lot of these — viewers' letters, including those sent to the weekly *GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA*, and also polls and sociological research. At the end of the year a group of television [illegible] comprising Political Observer B. Kalyagin; A. Maslyakov, editorial office commentator for youth programs; Professor S. Kapitsa, presenter of the program "Obvious But Incredible"; the announcer V. Shebeko, and the author of these lines went to Tyumen Oblast where meetings with television viewers were held. They proved to be very interesting and fruitful and provided an opportunity to take a look at the content of our programs from yet another angle and to perceive more fully television's significance for our sociopolitical and spiritual life and the sensible use of people's leisure time, including in those regions of the country where many cardinal questions of accelerating economic development are being resolved. Several specific suggestions by Tyumen television viewers have been taken into consideration in putting together our programs for 1986. What is more, meetings of this kind with television viewers will become a regular occurrence, and the Collegium of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting has already planned visits to a number of other oblasts and republics during the current year.

Of course, when drawing up the basic elements of Central Television programs for 1986 we proceeded from the requirements and the responsibility levied on television and radio broadcasting as the main salient of the ideological front.

Do we consider that the changes made to programs meet in full the tasks that have been set and the viewers' wishes and demands? Of course not. We have taken only the first steps in improving programs and raising their quality. This is, of course, only the beginning of a serious creative restructuring.

So, just what awaits the viewers in the new year? Sociopolitical broadcasting is becoming more up-to-the-minute; issues which are of concern to Soviet people are taken more precisely into account; the subject matter, and the geography, of news material are being broadened. Thus the "Vremya" program contains an increasing number of critical materials and reports on the measures taken in respect of them; reportages by roving editorial teams are being broadcast regularly; weekend news bulletins are becoming more interesting and varied. Increasing recognition is being accorded the transmission "Problems — Quests — Solutions" presented by Political Observer L. Voznesenskiy. The 30-minute program "Acceleration," devoted to the introduction of scientific and technical achievements production and the propaganda of leading experience, goes out every Monday. It incorporates both criticism of shortcomings and the measures necessary to eliminate them.

Naturally, the entire range of sociopolitical programs is devoted to the year's main event — the 27th CPSU Congress and the nationwide discussion of the party's precongress documents. I would like to draw the viewers' attention to the program "The Deed Follows the Word" which appeared on the screen at the first stage of the party's report-and election campaign. It is presented by Political Observer G. Pryakhin and covers the new elements currently emerging within party organizations and labor collectives.

The weekly program "For Each and Everyone" will be devoted to topical sociocultural problems. Viewers are familiar with the "Mailbag of the Day" transmission presented by Political Observer V. Beketov. An "International Edition of Mailbag of the Day" is to be broadcast twice a month.

Election of New Obkom First Secretaries Reported

PM131615 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 12 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,800-word undated Ulyanovsk report by special correspondents Yu. Makhrin and V. Orlov under the heading "One's Own Handwriting in Work; Party Life: At the Oblast Party Conferences" on an Ulyanovsk Oblast party conference which notes that "an organizational plenum elected G.V. Kolbin first secretary of the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom."

A 200-word unattributed report published under the same heading notes that "a number of other oblast party conferences have been held" and lists the first secretaries elected at the respective obkom plenums. In particular the report states that A.G. Melnikov was elected first secretary of the Tomsk Obkom and Ch. Gedzhenov was elected first secretary of the Mary Obkom.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Donetsk Party Conference

AU030601 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
22 Dec 85 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on the 20-21 December Donetsk Oblast Party Conference: "Improving Party Leadership in the Economy, Securing Efficiency in Work"]

[Excerpts] Donetsk Oblast with its powerful coal industry, developed metallurgy and machine building, and modern agriculture is expected to contribute a weighty part in the pursuit of the policy traced by the April and the October CPSU Central Committee Plenums for accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress. This idea was emphasized in the speeches delivered by delegates to the Donetsk Oblast report and election party conference held on 20-21 December.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, participated in the conference proceedings.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a speech at the conference. The report and election campaign in our party, he said, has reached the final stage. **The entire development of this highly important political campaign is convincing evidence that the decisions of the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the theses and conclusions of the pre-congress documents concerning domestic and foreign policy have met with unanimous support on the part of the Communists and all our people.**

Characteristic of the present report and election campaign are: a more pertinent analysis of, and a critical approach in evaluating what has been done; and a search for reserves and possibilities for accelerating the country's economic and social progress.

Since the 26th party congress, the country's economy, including that of the Soviet Ukraine, has made an appreciable step forward, and the prosperity of the people has risen.

Significant results, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, have also been scored by Donetsk Oblast Communists and all working people, and this was stated thoroughly and, at the same time, self-critically in the obkom's report and in the delegates' speeches. It is good that, in the total sum of the annual plans, Donetsk Oblast enterprises will have fulfilled the 5-year plan for the volumes of marketed industrial production. But this is not sufficient. The plans have to be fulfilled for all indexes. Unfortunately, the oblast has fallen short of the targets for the rate of growth of production volumes and labor productivity. Many enterprises have failed to cope with their delivery obligations. The equipment shift intensity factor in machine building has dropped. The losses of working time incurred because of idleness, truancy, and administrative leave are still significant. There are also quite a few other shortcomings, including shortcomings in implementing the decisions of the preceding party conference.

All this has many causes. They have to be thoroughly analyzed in each collective. It is important to learn appropriate lessons from the shortcomings permitted. But one of the main causes lay in the fact that not all cadres saw the need for a sharp turn in their approach toward accomplishing the tasks to raise production effectiveness and accelerate scientific-technical progress. These facts were also discussed in a principled manner by many conference delegates.

The conference has proved that the Donetsk Oblast party organization, ranking among the country's largest, is mature, more vigorous and businesslike. The entire development of the conference has convincingly proved that the delegates saw their responsibility for accomplishing the new tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee's documents, and in the speeches and reports by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

And this responsibility, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, is very great. After all, the oblast party organization and the obkom are expected to ensure that the republic's most powerful industrial complex works harmoniously and smoothly. And the agrarian sector is also significant. One can say without any exaggeration: When things are all right in Donetsk Oblast, the pulse of the entire national economy is more rhythmic and stronger. For this reason **the entire organizational and political work of the oblast party organization has to be subordinated and to hastening the pace of economic development and to improving production quality. It is known that this task can only be accomplished by accelerating scientific-technical progress, primarily in the basic branches.**

As far as **the coal industry** is concerned, in the current 5-year plan period this branch, owing to the measures taken, has been working in a stable enough way. However, the country could have obtained considerably more Donetsk coal if all party organizations and economic leaders struggled in earnest for the full and well-timed application of funds alloted for technical reequipment. This has to be said because of the lag incurred by the branch in building and reequipping a number of projects. The republic's Ministry of the Coal Industry (Comrade N.S. Surgay) and the obkom (Comrade N.G. Koval) must take effective measures and remedy the situation.

The application of scientific-technical achievements — particularly topical at **metallurgical enterprises** — was discussed at the preceding conference. Unfortunately, neither the republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy (Comrade D.P. Galkin, minister), nor the obkom and its secretary Comrade V.G. Kucherenko, or the leaders of enterprises and secretaries of party organizations in these enterprises have ensured an improvement in the situation. Moreover, in the current year many metallurgical enterprises and coke-chemical plants in the oblast have incurred a big shortfall.

As the analysis shows, the main causes of this lay in the serious shortcomings in management, in the low level of production and technological discipline, and in the poor work among people. Of course, this business has also been affected by the significant miscalculations in technological policy. Republic-level organs and the obkom must now organize matters in such a way as to cope with the technical reequipment of ferrous metallurgy targeted for the 12th 5-Year Plan period to the full extent and on schedule.

To make scientific-technical progress really effective in our entire economy, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, it is necessary to reform primarily **machine building**, on the most up-to-date basis. In the oblast there are many machine building enterprises. They have been doing a great deal to accelerate scientific-technical progress. For example, as is known, the July 1985 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee approved the initiative of the Novokramatorsk Machine Building Plant production association to modernize 11 operating rolling mills in the 12th 5-Year Plan period and to bring them up to the best world's standards.

This was an important and useful initiative. But at the same time the association's collective must work hard to also raise the quality of other production. This is an immediate task for association leaders Comrades Ye. A. Matsegora, A.T. Chepelev, N.P. Shapovalov, and for Kramatorskiy Gorkom (Comrade V.D. Cherkashchenko, gorkom first secretary). Issues concerning quality should be constantly at the center of our attention. In addition, scientific institutions located in the oblast should actively influence the quality and technical standards of goods. This applies primarily to the Kramatorsk Scientific Research, Designing, and Technological Institute for Machine Building, the head organization for developing technologies for metallurgical machine building. Its collective is expected to handle the great tasks more purposefully and, what matters most, more comprehensively.

I would also like to call the attention of leaders of enterprises and scientific institutions to the need to improve creative conditions for **inventors and rationalizers**. In 1984, the economic effect from applying inventions and rationalizing proposals in the oblast totaled R212 million. You have every opportunity to do significantly more.

An entire program for technical reequipment is taking shape in the oblast. Just consider: The effect from implementing this program will be several times larger if Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad Obkoms combine their forces and shape a program for reequipping the enterprises of the entire Donbass. This program will be of nationwide importance. This question should be carefully considered in the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The success of the technical reequipment and reconstruction of enterprises, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, largely depends on the state of affairs in **capital construction**. In this field, there are now quite a few "sore spots," which are chronic at that. It is necessary to strengthen the base of the construction industry, to cut short the number of production projects built at the same time, to reduce the volumes of incomplete construction, and to bring to the norm the time of construction.

What also matters is not only to build on schedule, but also to utilize the capacities. According to data provided by the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, more than 50 percent of the oblast's projects built in the last 9 years fell short of the deadlines set for utilizing their capacities. The losses incurred because of these delays in production run into dozens of rublesannually. Each concrete case of the incomplete utilization of the existing capacities must be thoroughly scrutinized and the situation must be remedied.

Neither must we accept the fact that, year in and year out, funds allocated for cooperative housing construction are not being fully utilized.

Let me recall, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that **as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, the party regards the hastened settlement of the housing program as a matter of particular social importance**. The construction program shaped for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan period has to be examined without delay in the oblast, the republic, as well as in union ministries, and concrete measures have to be determined to implement it.

In this way, **the Donetsk and other party organizations are expected to concentrate their main attention and efforts on the reequipment and reconstruction of enterprises by applying the most up-to-date achievements of science and technologies**.

It is also essential to attend in earnest to the wide application of resource-saving technologies and equipment, and to significantly intensify the work aimed at saving all kinds of resources. After all, since the beginning of the current 5-year period the oblast has been falling short of the targets and socialist pledges for saving metal, cement, timber, fuel, and electric energy. In view of the enormous scopes of production in the oblast , a great deal has to be done to cope with the task set by the CPSU Central Committee: to ensure that, by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the planned increase in needs for resources is met 75-80 percent by means of saving them.

For the Donetsk Oblast party organization, it is logical, feasible, and natural to raise production effectiveness in such a way as to set a good example for the others.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then touched upon important and responsible tasks which have to be accomplished in **the agro-industrial complex**. While drawing up plans for 1986 and a longer period, he said, we proceeded from the tasks set under the Food Program and the indexes of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year PlanPeriod and up to the Year 2000.

The CPSU Central Committee has set the tasks: Each oblast has to use all the existing possibilities to meet ever more fully the needs of the population through its own production. How is Donetsk Oblast doing in this respect? Since the beginning of the current 5-year period, per-capita consumption on the basic kinds of products has increased. This is good. But at the same time the subsidies from the republic's stocks of meat, butter, vegetable oil, eggs, and fruit have significantly risen.

Naturally enough, the Central Committee and the government have always shown and will show concern for Donbass toilers. A great deal has been done in particular to consolidate the production base of agriculture. However, in the 11th 5-Year Plan period the oblast's farming productivity and returns from the outlays have declined compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan period. The oblast has fallen short of the plans for the output and procurements of grain, sunflower seeds, vegetables, fruit, and milk.

The situation in Artemovskiy Rayon (Comrade V.P. Chuprun, raykom first secretary; Comrade A.T. Kovalenko, rayispolkom chairman; and Comrade G.G. Omelyanenko, chairman of the rayon's agro-industrial association) is worse than in other parts. The rayon fell short of the plan for deliveries to the state by more than a half for grain and oy one-third for sunflower seeds. It also underfulfilled the procurement plans for potatoes, vegetables, fruit, meat, and milk.

The situation is only slightly better in Slavyanskiy, Pershotravnevyy, Velikonovoselkovskiy, and Dobropolskiy rayons.

Concrete tasks confronting the oblast party organization in the agrarian sector come to one thing: To do the utmost to ensure stable growth in food resources and in supplies to the population.

For this purpose it is essential primarily to raise the productivity and stability of **grain production**. To guarantee the fulfillment of the plans for grain sales to the state, and to ensure a good pace of stockbreeding growth the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are bound to bring the per-hectare grain yields to 34-35 quintals, and by the end of the 5-year period to 39-40 quintals. This task can only be accomplished by broadening and raising the effectiveness of intensive technologies, and by better use of fallow land whose returns have thus far been too low. It is also essential to radically change the attitude toward corn. The oblast's corn yields are significantly smaller that the average in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, although also the latter, of course, can and must produce more.

It will also be useful to have a look at the experience accumulated in Poltava Oblast in aplying the soil protecting system of farming.

Point two applies to **stockbreeding**. Speaking frankly, the indexes of cattle productivity are low. For this reason the main way of further developing stockbreeding is to intensify primarily dairy farming by all means. One should proceed from the point that the immediate task for the oblast is to raise the annual per-cow milk yields to 3,000 kilograms as a minimum. This task was posed at the previous conference, but it has not been accomplished. And the milk yields and gains in the weight of cattle attained at many farms of the oblast are also obtainable without concentrated feed, by means of procuring more high-quality hay, green-grass preserve, silage, and feed roots.

To replenish food stocks it is also essential to better attend to the development of subsidiary farms under enterprises and organizations, of private farms, and of collective gardening and vegetable growing. We are still a long way from having fully used all possibilities for this.

And there is one more point. There is one rural toiler per 25-26 inhabitants of the oblast. This is why **it is highly important to radically raise labor productivity, to make wide use of large-and small-scale mechanization in agriculture, as well as of advanced experience. And it is essential to persistently continue to expand the scope of the work performed to reform villages socially, to stabilize cadres, particularly those of machine operators, and to create engineering and technical complexes.**

Also **patronage assistance** has to be concentrated on this point. Industrial enterprises are expected to make use of the possibilities to produce and to supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes additional machines capable of reducing outlays of manual labor in farming corn, vegetables, and other crops.

To accomplish all tasks concerning the intensification of agricultural production, it is essential to concentrate the efforts of new management bodies which are now being set up, the efforts of Comrade S.V. Esin, chairman of the oblast agro-industrial committee, and those of chairmen of rayon agro-industrial associations personally.

What matters is to sharply raise the performance efficiency of agricultural bodies, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, **and to raise the responsibility of and the demands on leading cadres**. It is high time to stop the practice of blaming the weather, and to force each specialist to know perfectly and to conscientiously and resourcefully discharge the matter at hand, and to bear full responsibility for his or her sector. This applies equally to some functionaries in party and administrative bodies. More initiative, efficiency, and responsibility in these respects are also expected from Comrade Yu. S. Usatenko, obkom secretary.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on to discuss some **ecological problems** which are topical for the Donbass. The state does not spare funds in the protection of nature. A great deal has already been done. The situation has been improving, but not as rapidly as needed, particularly with regard to improving water and air resources. To a great extent, the blame for this falls upon economic leaders. For example, in Zhdanov, Makeyevka, Kramatorsk, Slavyansk, and Avdeyevka every fourth gas-absorbing device is out of order or not fully effective. The enterprises of Artemovsk, Dzerzhinsk, Druzhkovka, and Krasnoarmeysk have postponed the construction of facilities to protect nature as a secondary matter. It is not mere chance that capital investments allotted for these purposes in the oblast have only been utilized 87 percent.

Stricter accounts have to be demanded from specific persons with regard to the full utilization of assigned funds and the strict observation of Soviet legislation concerning the protection of nature. In this important issue, more adherance to principles, efficiency, and persistence is expected from everyone, and particularly from local soviets, Comrade A. S. Statinov personally, and also from administrative bodies. The results will then be more appreciable.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that an important sector of work directly connected with raising labor productivity lay in improving the quality of health services and in intensifying the struggle against injuries.

The speaker noted that Donetsk Oblast possessed great cultural potential. In the oblast, there are branches of creative unions and an extensive network of cultural and enlightening institutions. But in recent times attention to tasks involving cultural construction has slackened. One must not consider it normal for the activity of most houses of culture and clubs to be restricted to film shows. As far as the number of seats in club establishments per 1,000 people is concerned the oblast is a long way from occupying a leading place in the republic, and the plans for construction of these establishments in the current 5-year period

have been underfulfilled.

It is surprising, the speaker said, that in the period of the intensifying struggle for a sound way of life these questions have not been a concern of Comrade R. F. Soboleva, oblispolkom deputy chairman; Comrade M. A. Protsenko, Krasnolimanskiy Gorkom first secretary; and Comrades A. A. Kropivnaya and L. I. Kharchuk, respectively secretaries of Zhdanovskiy Gorkom and Pershotravnevyy Raykom. Undoubtedly, more attention to these questions is also to be paid by the republic's bodies.

New books, new films, and brilliant new poems and songs are needed about the Donbass people and their accomplishments. And masters in the arts should pay more frequent visits to the oblast. Pertinent work is needed in this field on the part of the obkom and of the republic's Ministry of Culture.

It is no secret that the results of work performed by any collective, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy then pointed out, depend directly on the leader's political maturity and competence, on his ability to organize the enterprise, and on his feelings of high responsibility. In the oblast there are quite a few good examples of smooth and harmonious work carried out by collectives spearheaded by energetic and resourceful leaders. Unfortunately, not all those invested with confidence are up to the high requirements now presented by life. This was noted in the report and the speeches. For this reason what matters now is to improve in earnest the entire system of cadre work.

In recent times party committees have more evidently proved to be organs for political control. This applies to the obkom, Donetsk, Gorlovka, and Slavyansk Gorkoms, Volnovakhskiy and some other raykoms. At the same time the reports delivered in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee by Krasnoarmeyskiy and Kramatorskiy Gorkoms showed that they were slow in improving the sthle and methods of party leadership. The most characteristic shortcomings in the work of party committees are still their practice of substituting for administrative and economic organs, and their routine approach to work which weakens the attention to the future and to the organization and control of the decisions adopted, and to work among basic party organizations.

It is up to the obkom to significantly raise the level of work performed by gorkoms and raykoms, to skillfully utilize and disseminate advanced experience, and to demand stricter accounts of the final results.

The distribution of Communists is to be analyzed more pertinently. In the oblast as a whole there are no party members in every fifth shaft sinking brigade and at every fifth stockbreeding farm. There are no party groups in many brigades of the Zerzhinsk coal mines. Party influence on the decisive sectors of production has to be strengthened.

As follows from the Draft CPSU Statutes published along with the proposed amendments, it is also essential to continue to intensify the struggle for the purity of party ranks, for the tightening of party, state, and labor discipline, and for the quality of work. An irreconcilable attitude has to be assumed everywhere toward loafers, spongers, dodgers, and persons abusing alcohol.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on to touch upon the issues of **educational work among young people**. This sector of work has to receive more attention, particularly in the collectives of metallurgical enterprises in Donetsk, Makeyevka, Yenakiyevo, as well as among the pupils of vocational and technical schools and young agricultural production workers. In the work among young people there are still quite a few points open to general dispute; numerous undertakings are being drawn up, but they are not always being put into effect. In this connection Comrade G. P. Yerkhov, obkom secretary, and other functionaries responsible for this sector of work were criticized.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan period, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, **we are expected to make our economy more dynamic, to ensure high rates and a substantial growth in the effectiveness of production, and fully exhaust the measures drawn up to raise the people's living standards.** What we need for this purpose are new attitudes to the accomplishment of economic tasks, a constant search for new methods of strengthening party influence on the state of affairs, and the mobilization of all forces. In each party organization and in each collective an atmosphere must be created to rule out the possibility of subjectivity in assessing the actual state of affairs, of self-praise and ostentation, and room must be provided everywhere for business-like criticism and self-criticism, particularly for criticism from below. Serious miscalculations and errors can only be avoided under these conditions. All that, of course, calls for further improvements in organizational and educational work.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy then touched upon issues concerning the **international situation**. Having pointed out that this situation had been thoroughly described in the documents of the October session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he emphasized that the Geneva summit meeting opened a path to the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and had somewhat improved the international climate. At the same time the results of this meeting had provided no grounds for excessive illusions because, through the fault of the U.S. Administration, the meeting did not result in the settlement of fundamental problems concerning security — in precluding the militarization of space and in discontinuing the arms race. The U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," i.e. the militarization of space intended by the United States, actually condemns peoples of the world to many years of life under the conditions of an accelerated build up of military potentials, and of further aggravating international tensions. The implementation of this program is undermining the very foundation of restricting and reducing armaments and for disarmament.

Of course, this obligates the Soviet people to do the utmost to strengthen the economic potential and defense capacity of their state. For this reason the successful fulfillment of our plans from the first year of the 5-year period will be of great domestic and international importance.

At all responsible stages of our country's history, the Donbass workers class has always been in the front rank. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is confident that Donetsk Oblast Communists and all working people will show credit in coping with the responsible tasks and will do their best to implement the decisions of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

At the end, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said: As far as criticism directly or indirectly involving the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government is concerned, it will undoubtedly be taken into consideration, nd concrete proposals will be examined attentively and in a business-like way. And I hope that this will be done primarily by Ministers D. P. Galkin, N. S. Surgay, and B. A. Grechko who are present at this conference.

After the conference, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy visited a number of production collectives in Donetsk Oblast, met party, administrative, and economic leaders, workers, kolkhoz peasants, specialists, and service workers. The topics of conversations were the results of work in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and the concrete measures which are to be taken to raise the effectiveness of production, and to ensure stable and highly productive work from the very first days of the new 12th 5-Year Plan period.

At the Zavety Ilicha kolkhoz, in Starobeshevskiy Rayon, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inspected the stockbreeding complex, the stockbreeders' dispensary, and the memorial museum of the legendary woman tractor driver, Pasha Angelina. As M.P. Yuryev, board chairman, and F. P. Borlov, party organization secretary reported, the farm's economy has significantly strengthened. The per-hectare grain yields averaged 31.9 quintals, the yields of other crops, as well as milk and meat production have increased. Profitability has reached 49.4 percent. All that has become possible owing to the increased efficiency in plant growing and stockbreeding, as well as the application of intensive technologies and brigade contracting. All basic branches of the kolkhoz have switched over to a progressive form of labor organization.

In conversations with agricultural production leaders, the need to utilize land and equipment in a creative and highly effective way was discussed, as well as to radically improve cattle pedigrees, to strengthen the feed base of stockbreeding, to boost the role of specialists, and to more rapidly accomplish social tasks in the countryside as an important condition for implementing the Food Program.

The mining administration named after the Newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBASS* under the Donetsk coal mining production association is among the front rankers in the republic's coal industry. By supplying about 400,000 metric tons of coal above the plan, its collective coped with its 5-year plan as early as October. Yu. N. Baranov, mining administration director, and leaders of subunits told how the miners utilized production reserves. The stopes and headings have been provided with the most up-to-date equipment. The share of coal from comprehensively mechanized longwall has been brought to 74 percent of the total, or significantly more than the association's average. The mining resources are being reconstructed without affecting production. Highly important is the purposeful work performed to create an adequate and high-quality line of stopes, to make effective use of mining equipment, to raise the qualifications of cadres, and to improve working and living conditions for the miners.

A conversation was held in the office of the sector No. 2. Participating in it were members of the brigade headed by B. A. Kostretskiy, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy, and a number of branch leaders. The need was emphasized for a radical turn in adoptin new equipment and in the struggle for high labor productivity in all production sectors. It is essential to more actively engage talented young people in technical creativity by boosting their moral and material interest in it. Particular attention is to be paid everywhere to the reconstruction of the existing production units, and to all forms of saving material resources.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy inspected the production complex, sports facilities, the miners' dining room, and a water- and mud-bath clinic for the miners. In the residential district, he was hosted by the family of V. G. Grin, electric locomotive driver in the mine transportation sector ;no. 1.

While visiting labor collectives, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committe first secretary expressed a number of recommendations and some advices concerning organizational party work, housing construction, improvements in working, living, and recreation conditions for people.

In Donetsk city, V. V. Shcherbitskiy familiarized himself with the work of a trade complex.

A conversation with obkom bureau members was held in the headquarters of Donetsk Obkom. Some tasks for further improving party leadership in the economy, and the organizational and political work performed by the oblast party organization in line with the requirements of the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, were examined, as were the party's precongress documents. The important role of the oblast's economic and scientific potential was emphasized in accelerating scientific- technical progress and in implementing the Power, Food, and other programs.

During the visit to Donetsk Oblast, V. V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by V. P. Mirinov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and obkom first secretary, and A. S. Statinov, oblispolkom chairman.

Azerbaijan Cotton Industry Minister Dismissed

WA131841 [Editorial Report] Baku *BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY* in Russian on 12 December 1985 carries on page 4 a 50-word item announcing that, by ukase of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, F.R. Salmanov has been relieved of his duties as Azerbaijan SSR minister of the cotton cleaning industry "for serious shortcomings in his work, for misappropriation and squandering of state property within his ministerial jurisdiction."

Askerov Retires as Azerbaijan Agriculture Head

WA131847 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] By ukase of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.G. Askerov is relieved of his duties as Azerbaijan SSR minister of agriculture in connection with his retirement.

Kapitonov Speech to Georgian Aktiv Reported
PM091500 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Dec 85 p 1, 2

["Absolute Condition for Raising the People's Living Standards. Speech by Comrade I.V. Kapitonov at the [18 December 1985 Tbilisi] Meeting of the Georgian SSR Party and Economic Aktiv" — *ZARYA VOSTOKA* headline]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

The meeting of Georgia's party and economic aktiv is being held at an exceptionally important stage of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The report and election campaign in the party has entered its final stage. The discussion of the CPSU Congress documents is progressing actively and with great interest. The significance of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum stands out particularly vividly against the background of this creative atmosphere. The plenum became a turning point in the life of the party and the country and opened up broad vistas for a bold and innovative approach toward the solution of pressing problems.

It was precisely this approach that enabled the CPSU Central Committee and the party's Central Committee Politburo to elaborate the concept of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development. This concept was approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and provided the core of the party's three fundamental documents for the congress. The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and Statutes and of the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development are imbued with the single desire to achieve a qualitatively new state of our society. They gather together the accumulated experience of the improvement of socialism and constitute an important contribution to the theory and practice of communist building.

The meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan in Geneva became a major political event of international life in the eighties. having examined the results of the meeting, the Central Committee Politburo noted the principledness and flexibility displayed by the general secretary in implementing our line, which ensured political and propaganda results that were, on the whole, advantageous for the Soviet Union and for the cause of peace.

The dynamic domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee enjoys the Soviet people's unanimous approval and support. You become convinced of this yet again in the course of meetings and conversations with Georgia's labor collectives. A special precongress atmosphere is to be sensed in the republic's enterprises, as everywhere else. People speak with keen interest about the changes occurring inside the country and eagerly share their plans for the future. Attention is drawn by the businesslike mood, lofty optimism, and confidence in their strength. The meeting of the party and economic aktiv is proceeding in a principled and businesslike fashion. The extensive report by Comrade Dzhumber Ilich Patiashvili, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the comrades' speeches very correctly noted the achievements of Georgia's working people and spoke self-critically about shortcomings and unresolved questions.

I.V. Kapitonov went on to stress the great importance of the question under discussion. After all, it concerns raising the people's prosperity, which is one of the party's program demands and provides the core of its socioeconomic policy. The party Central Committee perceives the expansion of consumer goods production and the accelerated development of all types of services as an absolute condition for raising the population's living standards to a qualitatively new and higher level. This imposes a great responsibility on all who are called upon to ensure the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000. Every target set by this document is inseparably linked with the Soviet people's hopes and expectations.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau acted correctly in submitting the Comprehensive Program's tasks for broad discussion by the party and economic aktiv. The republic goods and services program is part of the all-union program. Its implementation will help to increase the production of goods and services, improve their availability to different strata of the republic's population, and ensure the further growth of people's prosperity.

Our party has devoted constant attention to the question of satisfying the population's needs at all stages of socialist building. Much has been done in the country in this direction. Suffice it to say that this year the volume of consumer goods production will reach some R320 million. Nonetheless, having analyzed the state of affairs regarding the provision of goods and services to the population, the party Central Committee drew the conclusion that it was necessary to elaborate a specific comprehensive program on these questions. This decision was prompted by the following main reasons.

First, we have not always succeeded in achieving preferential growth for the production of consumer articles. The output of goods was at times increasing more slowly than the population's purchasing power. Second, it was indeed achievements in the sphere of prosperity growth that started moving qualitatively new tasks increasingly into the foreground. This is an objective process. Since people have increasingly large amounts of money to spend, they present increasingly higher demands in terms of the fashionable style and technical and esthetic standard of articles. The intersector nature of the problem itself, and the need to concentrate the efforts of all ministries and of all republics, krays, and oblasts on its solution were taken into account during the program's elaboration. Now the program has been published, and everyone has had an opportunity to study it in detail. This document must be examined in unbreakable unity with the several party and government resolutions adopted in connection with the program's implementation. Complete sets of these documents will be distributed locally in the very near future. The deadline for detailing republic programs will soon be reached. This must be followed by the prompt completion of corresponding programs for krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics. Every enterprise will thus be notified of the program's targets along both sector and territorial channels.

The Comprehensive Program sets ambitious targets. Furthermore, the fast growth rates are planned to occur not toward the end but right at the very start of the program's operation. Production of industrial [consumer] goods is to increase by no less than 30 percent during the 12th 5-Year Plan. This is higher than the growth of the volume of industrial production planned for the country as a whole. The proportion is approximately the same for Georgia. This feature of the program demands that, from the very first days of its implementation and without any hesistancy, all republics, ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises must join in fulfilling the prescribed targets and devote all their efforts to this. This is the purpose for which party organizations and economic leaders must mobilize the Communists and all working people.

Much is being done in the republic to increase the output of goods for the people. Their annual production has exceeded R6.5 billion, a number of major enterprises and shops for the production of goods were commissioned during the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and the range of articles has expanded. The proportion of wages fund to consumer goods produced is R1 to R1.71, which is not a bad indicator. The republic is fully capable of accelerating the rate of development of goods production. Georgia has a powerful light industry. This sector produces approximately half of the total nonfood commodity output. Local industry is quite well developed. However, substantial shortcomings do exist in the work of these sectors.

The republic works well in many areas. Suffice it to say that national income increased by over 27 percent during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. This is considerably higher than the average for the country. In view of this, therefore, it is especially annoying to see Georgia listed among those who fail to fulfill the plan. During the current year georgia's local industry failed to fulfill its monthly plan on six occasions, and its light industry on three occasions. Conversations with leaders and specialists and the entire course of discussion of the problems at today's meeting show convincingly that the aktiv evaluates the situation prevailing in these sectors in a party-minded fashion. There is confidence that the situation will be rectified. Sound prerequisites for this have been created in your republic. The leadership of light and local industry has been reinforced with experienced and skilled cadres. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau devotes much attention to these sectors. These measures are beginning to produce their effect. Both light and local industry fulfilled their plan in November. Everything possible must be done now to consolidate these positive trends.

Ambitious and responsible tasks have been set for the republic in the sphere of developing the production of goods for cultural, consumer service, and consumer domestic purposes. The reason why the program sets high growth rates for the production of these items in Georgia is evident. After all, per capita output of cultural and consumer services commodities here is almost one-third lower than the average for the country.

Attention is devoted to the questions of developing the production of cultural and consumer services commodities in the republic. Georgia was one of the first to set up a coordination center for the assimilation of the production of these commodities. The positive experience of this center's work was noted by the CPSU Central Committee.

It is good that now almost all of the republic's enterprises are engaged in commodity production. This makes it possible to fulfill the plans for the production of this output which is needed so much by people. One cannot, however, fail to mention the slow growth rate in the production of goods for cultural, consumer service, and consumer domestic purposes. During the current 5-year plan period their output will increase 14.6 percent, and according to the comprehensive program a 60-percent growth is to be achieved during the next 5-year plan period. This is why the republic's party and economic organs must ensure a real breakthrough in the pace of the development of the production of these commodities.

State and cooperative trade and the consumer services sphere are called upon to make an important contribution to the implementation of the tasks envisaged by the Comprehensive Program for goods and services. Capital investments amounting to R17.6 billion, or almost 20 percent more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan, have been spent during the current 5-year plan period alone on the development of these sectors in the country. The implementation of the party and government decisions on further boosting the production and delivery of various foodstuffs, light industry products, and cultural, consumer services, and consumer domestic commodities has made it possible to achieve a noticeable increase in retail commodity turnover. It has increased to R53.5 billion during the current 5-year plan period.

Certain positive developments in trade have also been achieved in Georgia. The volume of retail commodity turnover has increased by almost 20 percent during the 5-year plan period. At the same time, today's report and speeches correctly noted that still not all party, soviet, and economic organs have ensured the proper organization of trade and the efficient utilization of the existing network of stores and public catering establishments. The opportunities existing for this purpose are not fully utilized. The plan for the development of trading areas and warehousing facilities was fulfilled by only 70 percent during the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

A special section of the Comprehensive Program deals with the development of the services sphere. This problem is facing us in all its magnitude. The point is that goods production must not be the only avenue for absorbing the population's money incomes. There are saturation limits here. Furthermore, shortcomings in the services sphere lead to undesirable phenomena.

People's demands for services have increased. In our country, however, these demands are satisfied only to the extent of one-third of rational normatives. It can therefore be said without any exaggeration that we are only just beginning to take the very first steps in the creation and opening up of the enormous world of services. And these steps must be taken without any delay, by involving all sectors and enterprises, and not tolerating the view, prevalent here and there, that this is a burdensome obligation. It is also necessary to bear in mind that there are no secondary issues where the improvement of Soviet people's living conditions is concerned.

One of the distinguishing features of the Comprehensive Pro-

gram for goods and services is its orientation toward improving quality. Quality, furthermore, in the widest sense of the word. M.S. Gorbachev noted in his report to the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum that "...the utmost enhancement of product quality must be at the center of economic policy. By solving the quality problem it is also possible to solve the quantity problem. This is the only reliable way to satisfy increasingly fully the country's needs for modern equipment and the population's growing demand for various commodities...."

It must be noted that certain positive developments have emerged in Georgia recently as regards the improvement of the variety and quality of consumer goods. Larger quantities of fashionable clothing and high-quality children's goods are being produced. The output of Tbilisi's No 1 knitwear factory and "Komsomolka" textiles and haberdashery factory, of Gori's local industry production association, and of other collectives enjoys a sound reputation not only inside the republic but also beyond its borders.

But the state of affairs in terms of output quality is by no means favorable in every single enterprise in the republic. Despite the shortage of many commodities needed by the population, several enterprises produce output that is not in demand. Reserve stocks in the retail network are in excess of the prescribed norm of 21 days' trading. It is impossible to treat as normal a situation when the trade network returns for repairs or downgrades a large proportion of the output produced by the republic's light industry. Moreover, the proportion of returned goods is approximately 2-3 times higher than the USSR Ministry of Light Industry average. The sector's workers must draw the appropriate conclusions from this.

The problems of quality and of the renewal of the range of goods from associations and enterprises in other sectors must be tackled more objectively. Shortcomings in this work resulted in many articles at wholesale trade exhibitions remaining unsold for 1986. In particular, local industry enterprises have failed to sell to the trade network 30 percent of the planned volume of goods produced. All the strength of party influence and the entire potential of labor collectives and public organizations must be channeled into the fulfillment of the task of fundamental improvement of quality.

In setting the task of accelerating the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere, The party Central Committee stressed the need to attain this goal primarily through the intensification of production and the maximum utilization of everything at our disposal. There are considerable reserves here. Take the utilization of production capacities for example. Their workload is slightly above 50 percent in the republic's cotton textile and wool industry and only 43 percent in the china industry. Local industry enterprises are operating on practically one shift.

The Georgian SSR has considerable industrial potential in group "A" sectors. But even a major plant like the Batumi Electromechanical Plant produces only 7-10 kopeks' worth of goods for the population for every R1 of its wages fund.

Existing reserves can be better utilized, given the right attitude. People in Georgia are capable of solving this type of question. By way of confirmation, let me cite a few figures from the work of the republic cooperative trade system, to take just one example.

During the current 5-year plan period the volume of sales through cooperative trade rose faster than the average for the country. It is particularly important that Georgia's cooperative trade workers achieved a 30 percent increase in the output of goods needed by the population through better utilization of internal reserves and local raw materials. Today one ruble out of every five in Potrebsoyuz commodity turnover is gained from the sale of goods produced by its own enterprises. Serious work has been done to restructure wine-making enterprises for the production of canned goods.

It is impossible not to mention such a powerful lever for boosting the economy as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The introduction of new technology in the republic during the current 5-year plan period has resulted in the notional release of 33,000 persons and has produced an economic saving of R0.5 billion. These figures are impressive but, as you can understand well, by no mans everything has been done yet.

The party links the successful solution of responsible tasks increasingly closely with the development of the creative activeness of the masses. Indeed, the success of our plans depends on every person's actual contribution. The names of people who have scored outstanding labor achievements are widely known in Georgia. The good experience of frontrankers' work is one of our assets. It must be studied and more rapidly introduced in labor collectives.

What we need is to persistently improve the organization of management and the style of leadership, to strengthen discipline and order at all levels, and to enhance exactingness and responsibility for the entrusted work.

Comrades!

Only a few days remain until the start of the new year. Our party and the Soviet people will begin the 12th 5-Year Plan with a clear-cut program for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, allow me to wish you and, through you, all Communists and working people in Georgia new labor successes for the benefit of our great motherland.

(Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

Kazakh SSR Personnel Changes Reported

In Chimkent Obkom

WA131823 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 8 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word KAZTAG report on a Chimkent Obkom plenum which examined organization issues.

V.I. Nikolayev was relieved of his duties as obkom second secretary and as Buro member in connection with his transfer to other work. V.S. Chernenko, a former obkom secretary, was elected obkom second secretary and Buro member.

U. Suleymenov was relieved of his duties as obkom secretary and Buro member in connection with his transfer to economic work. S.A. Tereshchenko, formerly an inspected in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, was elected obkom secretary and Buro member.

In Taldy-Kurgan Obkom

WA131825 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 22 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 50-word KAZTAG report on the 21 December Taldy-Kurgan Obkom plenum which examined an organizational issue.

S.B. Urzhumov was relieved of his duties as obkom secretary and Buro member in connection with his transfer to other work. A.F. Goropenko was elected obkom secretary and Buro member. Goropenko is the former first deputy chairman of the Turgay Oblast Ispolkom.

Navoi Obkom Secretary Fired for 'Shortcomings'

LD131543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A plenum of the Navoi Obkom Uzbek Communist Party was held today. It examined an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Yesin from his duties as first secretary of the party obkom for shortcomings in his work. Comrade Yefimov, who has been working as first secretary of the Vyborg Raykom of the CPSU in Leningrad, was elected first secretary of the party obkom. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, took part in the work of the plenum.

Namangan Oblast Party Conference Held

GF131054 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Principled criticism and self-criticism, (?understanding) the great responsibility concerning the party's general work, and studying in depth the situation of ideological work and the economic state of affairs were the main objectives of the entire work of the 16th Namangan Oblast Party conference which ended yesterday. The report read by Comrade Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee, on behalf of the Namangan Obkom: the report read by Comrade Khakimov, chairman of the Namangan Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, on the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the year 2000; and the addresses delivered by the delegates attending the conference, stressed that the oblast's Communists and all its workers were making a beneficial and careful study of the preconference documents and supporting them.

The meeting emphasized the need for further improving the oblast party organization's work aimed at mobilizing all its (?resources) for realizing the party's and the people's creative plans.

Comrade Kozlov, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium, addressed the conference. Comrade Khaydurov, candidate member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Committee of People's Control, also addressed the convocation. The conference delegates also heard a report by the oblast party organization's auditing commission.

The meeting elected the new staff of the leading organs of the Namangan Oblast Party organization and the delegates who will participate in the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. Comrades [name indistinct], who is a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, and (Agarov), deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers [title as heard], participated in the work of the conference.

The Namangan Oblast Party Committee held an organizational plenum on the same day. Comrade Radzhabov was reelected as first secretary of the Obkom. Comrade (Vanevkov) was elected as the second secretary of the Obkom and Comrades Akhmedova, Khasanov, and Rasulov were elected obkom secretaries.

Syr-Darya Obkom Plenum Elects New First Secretary

GF131814 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee held a plenum in Gulistan City today and discussed the question of organization. Due to his appointment as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the meeting relieved Comrade Antonov from his responsibilities as first secretary of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee. Comrade (?Kiyatikov), who worked as first deputy chairman of the Tashkent Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, was appointed first secretary of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee.

Interview With Gosplan Deputy Chairman on New Plan

PM121924 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
10 Jan 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[Interview with Petr Andreyevich Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, by own correspondent under the rubric "Following the Course of Accelerating Socioeconomic Development": "Twelth 5-Year Plan: Shift to Intensification" — first paragraph iseditorial introduction]

[Text] The year of 1986 has entered into force. The 12th 5-Year Plan has begun. What are its features and typical characteristics? Our correspondent met with Petr Andreyevich Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and asked him to answer questions which interest the paper's readers.

Question: Petr Andreyevich, what is the place of the new 12th 5-Year Plan in the next 15-year period? What is its chief task?

Answer: The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, in which the provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program are made specific and translated into the language of concrete plan targets, provides a clear and precise answer to this question. The 12th 5-Year Plan is the first of the 3 5-year plans which bring the 20th century to an close. And, naturally, it has a very important role in implementing the strategic tasks of the next 15-year period: tasks consisting in the substantial acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and in the utmost intensification and improvement of the efficiency of production based on scientific and technical progress. It is in the 12th 5-Year Plan that a radical shift toward intensification, efficiency, and quality must be effected.

If we are talking of the chief task of the 5-year plan now starting, it is to increase the rate and effectiveness of economic development on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the retooling and modernization of production, the intensive utilization of the production potential created, and the improvement of the management system and the economic mechanism, and to achieve on this basis a further boost of the Soviet people's well-being. This formulation of the Draft Basic Guidelines, as we can see, points up the essence of the task, the ways to resolve it, and its goal, which is the further improvement of working people's living standard.

Question: What are the characteristics and special features of the 12th 5-Year Plan?

Answer: As I have already said, this 5-year period must be a turning point, moreover along all avenues of economic and social development. Our country is living through an exceptionally important and crucial period. A period which is crucial in many ways. This turning point and the qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society connected with it starts with the 12th 5-Year Plan. And this is its chief special feature. The current 5-year plan will be a 5-year plan of qualitative changes. In 1986-1990 firm material foundations are to be laid for the acceleration of socioeconomic development. During the fulfillment of the 5-year plan a perceptible change of the whole of production toward intensification must take place.

In brief, the 12th 5-Year Plan is the 5-year plan of nascent acceleration. The party's strategic line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development has already been vividly reflected in the national economic plan for 1986 — the first year of the new 5-year plan. It envisages a higher rate of growth of national income used for consumption and savings: 3-8 percent as against 3-2 percent of the average annual increase in the years 1981-1985. Industrial output is to increase correspondingly by 4.3 percent as against 3.7 percent. Labor productivity in industry is to increase by 4.1 percent in 1986. This means that in the very first year of the 5-year plan a precise rhythm will be set for the whole of the 5 years. The fulfillment of the set tasks in 1986 with a gradual buildup of intensity in subsequent years will make it possible to realize the targets of the 5-year plan as a whole.

You know these targets. It is planned to increase national income by 19-22 percent in the 5 years; industrial output by 21-24 percent; and labor productivity in industry by 23-25 percent.

For this reason we are justified in saying that a distinguishing feature of the 12th 5-Year Plan is the increase in the rate of development of the national economy.

The second distinguishing feature is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The party points out that the utmost acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the key political and economic task today. In the new 5-year period the role of science and technology must be decisively raised in the qualitative transformation of production forces, the transfer of the economy onto the tracks of all-around intensification, and the improvement of social production efficiency.

One of the most important tasks of the 5-year period is the cardinal improvement of the technical standard of production. In this connection higher new demands are being made on investment policy. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of capital investments, concentrate them in key sectors, shift the center of gravity from new construction to modernization and retooling of existing enterprises, and increase the proportion of spending on equipment and machinery. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the proportion of capital investments channeled into retooling and modernization is 50 percent of all investments in the production sphere.

The sectors which ensure scientific and technical progress, primarily machine building, will be developed at the highest rate. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period it is planned to increase machine-building and metal-working output by 40-45 percent. Here machine tool building, the electrical equipment industry, the production of computer equipment, microelectronics, and instrument building will enjoy priority development. The volume of production of computer equipment is to increase between 2 and 2.3 times. It is planned to substantially increase the volumes of output of new equipment, and also reduce by between two-thirds and three-fourths the time taken to develop and assimilate it. The level of production automation must be approximately doubled. And the volume of withdrawal of obsolete fixed production capital need to be at least doubled in comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The basic task consists in strengthening the links between science and production and creating organizational forms for the integration of science, technology, and production which make it possible to ensure the efficient and rapid passage of scientific ideas from conception to broad application in practice.

It must be noted that there is already definite experience in this direction. For example, a number of institutes of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, with a developed experimental, design, and production base at their disposal, have been transformed into scientific and technical complexes under which engineering centers operate. In these scientific and technical complexes fundamental research is carried out and at the same time new technologies for subsequent large-scale introduction are carefully worked out and various materials, instruments, machines, and equipment are created. All this is appreciably accelerating the practical realization of scientific and technical innovations.

But let us continue our discussion. In the new 5-year plan, increases in national income and output of all sectors of physical production must for the first time be obtained wholly by increasing labor productivity. This will be a significant fact. And this, strictly speaking, constitutes the profoundest essence of intensification. The 12th 5-Year Plan is the 5-year plan of intensification. This is yet another of its typical features.

The shift to intensive methods of management is dictated by life itself. In the main we have exhausted the extensive factors of economic growth. The task now is to produce more output of better quality with less expenditure of material and labor resources. It is vitally necessary for us to radically improve our utilization of natural resources, raw materials, semimanufactures, fuel, and energy at all stages, from the extraction and comprehensive processing of raw materials to the output and utilization of the end product.

The saving of resources by consumers is, as a rule, 2-3 times more advantageous than increasing their production. That is why special attention is being paid today to saving resources. This must be and will be the key source of satisfying the increase in the national economy's fuel, energy, raw material, and semimanufacture needs. The Draft Basic Guidelines set the task of reducing the materials-intensiveness of national income by 4-5 percent, energy-intensiveness by 7-9 percent, and metal-intensiveness by 13-15 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

One other typical feature of the 12th 5-Year Plan must be noted. The new 5-year plan will be the 5-year plan of improving planning and management and of shifting broadly to new methods of management which have positively proved their worth. All economic sectors will be transferred to new management methods in this 5-year period. The task is set of comprehensively improving the management system, including planning, economic levers, incentives, and organizational structures. Economic management must promote the active implementation of production intensification, the more rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the acceleration of the rate of socioeconomic development, and on the basis the fuller satisfaction of public and personal needs.

At the present time, the directions for improving the activity of each echelon of national economic leadership have been defined. The central management organs will concentrate their efforts on tackling the basic tasks of socioeconomic development, implementing a unified scientific and technical policy, maintaining the necessary intersector and territorial balances, rigorously implementing a scientifically substantiated investment and structural policy, and creating the necessary economic conditions for the effective working of associations and enterprises. The role of the basic production component — associations and enterprises — is also being increased. On the one hand, their economic independence will be expanded, especially in questions of improving production, in planning, and in tackling social tasks, and on the other hand, their responsibility for the end results of work will be increased — responsibility primarily for the effective utilization of material, financial, and labor resources and for the fulfillment of pledges for deliveries and product quality.

The consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism will promote the further development of the masses' initiative and creativity, the development of socialist competition, and the search for the most effective ways of tackling the tasks set by the state plan for the production collective.

Measures will be implemented to improve the organizational structures of national economic management at all levels. It is planned to reduce the management apparatus and abolish its superfluous links.

Specific steps have already been taken in this direction. There have been formed a permanently operating government organ to manage the machine-building sectors — the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building — and the USSR Union Republic State Agro-Industrial Committee — a central organ for managing the country's agro-industrial complex, which together with the union republic Councils of Ministers bears responsibility for the production, processing, and preservation of food and agricultural raw materials. Similar organizational measures to improve management in other national economic complexes will also be implemented.

Question: Petr Andreyevich, as we know, you are responsible for planning the agro-industrial complex. What could you say about the 12th 5-Year Plan targets in the sphere of developing agriculture and the sectors connected with it?

Answer: A typical feature of our economy is the intensification of the social orientation of its development. The party's course of improving the people's well-being is clearly expressed in the elaboration and implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000, and of course in the systematic development of the agro-industrial complex. The basic tasks of the agro-industrial complex consist in achieving a steady growth of agricultural production, reliably providing the country with food products and agricultural raw materials, and pooling the efforts of all the complex' sectors in order to obtain high end results in accordance with the USSR Food Program. In the new 5-year plan it is planned to increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural output by 14-16 percent.

As in previous years, the prime task remains the steady buildup of grain production. It is planned to increase its gross yield to 250-255 million metric tons by 1990. The production of sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and other crops will increase.

Effective measures have been outlined to accelerate the development of stockraising and strengthen its feed base to the utmost. In 1986-1990 livestock and poultry productivity must increase substantially. In 1990 meat production must be increased to 21 million metric tons (in slaughtered weight), milk production to 106-110 million metric tons, and egg production to 80-82 billion eggs.

Much still remains to be done to reduce product losses as far as possible during processing, storage, and transportation.

All the necessary measures will continue to be taken to further strengthen the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, accelerate the realization of the Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation, and also develop the sectors which supply the countryside with the means of production. During the 5-year period it will receive 1.9 million tractors, 1.6 million trucks, 1.77 million tractor trailers, and agricultural machinery and equipment to the tune of at least R43 billion. Supplies of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents against pests, diseases, and weeds will increase.

Specific targets are planned for all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Volumes of output in the food, meat and dairy, fish, flour-hulling and milling, and mixed feed industries will increase.

With a view to further improving the effectiveness of the agro-industrial complex' activity, a broad program is planned for building housing, roads, and service sphere facilities in rural areas and measures will be implemented to further improve rural workers' working and living conditions.

In 1986-1990, as we can see, a whole range of large-scale tasks are to be fulfilled connected with improving people's lives, achieving dynamic development of all national economic sectors, and maintaining the country's defense capability at the proper level.

These tasks will without doubt be resolved. The guarantee of this is the unity of the party and the people and Soviet people's profound interest in ensuring that everything the party has outlined is implemented.

PRAVDA on Problems of West Siberian Oilfields

PM121451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "More Oil for the Country"]

[Text] Among the delegates to the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress there will be many oilmen. Hero of Socialist Labor drilling foreman N. Golubov will come from Volgograd, oil and gas extraction operator N. Pavlov from Surgut, excavator operator M. Babakov from the northern city of Noyabrsk, oil and gas extraction operator V. Tkacheva from Checheno-Ingushetia, and many others. They have been granted this high honor for initiative and boldness in their work. At the same time it is the best manifestation of special respect for one glorious detachment of the working class, which has brought our country up to first place in the world in oil extraction.

Soviet oilmen are constantly aware of nationwide support and concern; they are surrounded by universal attention. The state does not grudge resources for the development of this basic sector and the resolution of its social problems. It will receive perceptible impetus in the 12th 5-Year Plan too. New deposits will be commissioned in West Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the north of the European part of the country and the industrial exploitation of deep oil deposits in the Caspian depression and on the continental shelf.

But in investing considerable resources in the oil industry the state expects an increase in the extraction of the valuable hydrocarbon raw material and the fulfillment by labor collectives of plans and socialist peldges. And many teams and administrations set an example in their work every year and produce oil above plan. The Yuganskneftegas association, which is in Tyumen Oblast, is achieving outstanding successes in the precongress competition. Here they have the highest output today, while the period between servicing wells has been brought up to nearly 400 days — 50-100 percent higher than with some of their neighbors. This association produced more above-plan oil than anyone else in the 11th 5-Year Plan — 11.5 million metric tons. Many collectives in Tataria, Bashkiria, Udmurtia, Checheno-Ingushetia, and Kuybyshev Oblast also show gratifying successes.

At the same time the sector as a whole is under strain. Last year's plan was not fulfilled. The sector's debt to the national economy has increased even since the beginning of January this year. This is affecting the pace of work in other sectors and the operation of the fuel and energy complex. Oil is very necessary for the resolution of the tasks set by the party in the accelerated development of our entire economy. That is why local party and trade union organizations and the sector staff must more rapidly get to the bottom of the reasons for each team's or administration's laggardness, adopt urgent, effective measures, and bring the laggards up to scratch. This must be done first and foremost in the main storehouse of "black gold" — the oilfields of Tyumen, on whose successes and failures the fate of overall plans largely depends.

Unfortunately the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas for the Tyumen Region has wrecked the oil extraction plan for several years now. No, the main storehouse of "black gold" has not dried up. The whole point is that specialists, the ministry leadership, and the Tyumen Party Obkom have committed serious blunders here in their choice of technical and organizational policy. The transition from gusher to forced extraction was delayed and unjustified delays occurred with the preparation and commissioning of new deposits. Economic leaders have lost sight of the mechanization and automation of production processes, as well as many social problems. The experience of the Yugansk neftegaz association, in particular, is disseminated poorly.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers

pointed out these omissions to the sector leadership and party organizations. A special resolution was adopted on the comprehensive development of the West Siberian oil and gas industry, which not only outlines the paths of scientific and technical progress on the Tyumen oilfields, but also measures to improve housing, cultural, and consumer conditions for the oil and gas men. The problems of the oil and gas giant were comprehensively discussed at a conference of the party and economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts, in which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part. The leaders of the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas for the Tyumen Region and the sector staff promised to impose order in the associations. But today it has to be said that many questions of improving the oilfields' work have yet to be resolved. It is up to the party organizations. It is necessary to step up exactingness for the task in hand.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry for the smooth operation of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. Together with associated sectors, the ministry has elaborated a program for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress at the oilfields, drawn up corresponding schedules, and issued orders. The decisions are there, but the return is small as yet. The ministry party committee must ensure that plans are implemented more rapidly and must establish the personal responsibility of administration leaders and all Communists for the fulfillment of each measure on time.

At the same time party and trade union organizations must not permit the associations and administrations to pin their hopes solely on tomorrow and gamble only on the advent of new machinery and technology. Unfortunately there are still economic managers who cover up their inability to organize things efficiently by referring to objective factors.

There are considerable reserves for increasing oil extraction in Azerbaijan, the Komi ASSR, Tomsk Oblast, Kazakhstan, and other regions. Bringing them into play is task number one for everyone — from the ordinary worker to the minister. It is necessary to ensure that every collective reaches the planned level of extraction as early as January.

The oilmen's colleagues, and first and foremost the machine builders, must turn more rapidly to dealing with the oilmen's problems and day-to-day concerns. The oilfield workers rightly complain about the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, which last year failed to supply a considerable quantity of equipment and spare parts. Debts must be paid off as quickly as possible. The oilmen await substantial assistance from geologists, construction workers, and power workers.

Soviet people are confident that the oilmen will overcome their current difficulties with honor and greet the approaching 27th CPSU Congress shock fashion — that they will successfully fulfill the plan and the socialist pledges adopted.

Lack of Proper Clothing for Tyumen Workers Hit

LD130633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 Jan 86

[From "*PRAVDA* Review"]

[Text] A report from the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug is published in the newspaper in the "Sharp Signal" column. A 30 degree frost has unexpectedly appeared in Novyy Urengoy, the capital of the Tyumen oil workers, but, as before, many northerners will not be able to acquire warm half-length fur coats, caps, high boots, or fur top-boots in the shops. Fur clothes are no luxury and no tribute to fashion for these people. At the 66th parallel one feels, to put it like that, really uncomfortable in an ordinary coat and a light cap. However, wares extremely necessary for the local people are strictly limited in town shops in the north of Tyumen; it is quite difficult to buy them. This year 500 pairs of high boots have been received so far, says (Shinkorenko), the chief of the trade section workers' equipment department No 5 of Minneftegazstrov, for more than 20,000 builders. Eighty pairs have been allotted for 4,000 people to Urengoytruboprovodstroy trust. Even fewer are the number of fur jackets, hooded short coats or warm top-boots being received. During the course of the last few months several managers of the Ministry of Trade and the trade directorate have visited the town of gas workers and builders. There were many promises, but little has been done so far, particularly in providing fur clothes and footwear. Is it really impossible for light industry enterprises and their designers and modellers to introduce and to develop manufacture of traditional northern kinds of clothes and footwear which, a propos, in polar and arctic conditions have been unsurpassed and irreplaceable so far? Caring about good equipment for the workers in the north is a matter for the union Ministries of Trade and Light Industry, of their directorates and enterprises. Things look bad, if it is replaced by cold indifferences and shallow promises.

Gosstandart Focuses on Substandard Quality Goods

LD140032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1620 GMT 13 Jan 86

[From the "Mailbag" program presented by V.P. Beketov]

[Excerpt] Recently I attended an all-union conference of workers in the technical control services of industry. Curious facts were given in the Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards] report.

The level of quality of goods does not meet modern requirements in the majority of branches of industry. The losses recorded from shoddy goods alone at enterprises annually accounts for billions of rubles. Up to 70 percent of enterprises checked are violating the required standards for quality. On these grounds in 1985 Gosstandart was forced to apply economic sanctions over 10,000 times for a sum of R550 million. Especially low is the quality of tractors, other agricultural machinery, road-building machines and equipment for processing agricultural produce.

The position with consumer goods is hardly better, for example these facts were quoted. Last year the quality of summer garden houses, which are in great demand from gardeners was checked.

It turned out that the whole 100 percent of the enterprises checked by Gosstandart were producing these houses and parts for them with significant defects, incomplete and with faults.

CPSU Resolution on RSFSR Consumer Services

PM101523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Work of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services on the Transfer of the Sector to New Methods of Economic Management in Accordance with the 12 July 1985 Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers".

The resolution notes that the RSFSR Minsitry of Consumer Services is performing definite work to transfer the sector to new methods of economic management. Enterprises and organizations operating under the new conditions achieved growth rates in consumers services in 1985 above the republic's average.

At the same time, the ministry and its administrative organs at the local level permit substantial shortcomings in their work. The introduction of the new economic mechanism is still not having the proper impact on improving the quality of the sector's work and expanding services for the population.

The necessary attention is not being devoted to the retooling of production and the introduction of advanced technology and progressive methods of labor organization and incentives. There has been no radical turning point in improving the quality of services and raising the standard of services for working people.

The RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services is only slowly reorganizing its style and methods of administration in line with the new conditions. It is frequently the case that specific organizational work is substituted by the creation of paperwork. The changeover to the new methods of economic management is not always backed up by improvement in the training, selection, and education of leading and engineering and technical workers.

Some party committees and soviet ispolkoms have slackened their monitoring of activity by consumer services enterprises, reconcile themselves to present shortcomings, and fail to devote proper attention to developing consumer services directly at industrial enterprises and construction sites and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services collegium take strenuous measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted and more fully utilize the potential of the new economic mechanism to improve the standard of services for working people, speed up scientific and technical progress, and ameliorate utilization of manpower, material, and financial resources.

It has been proposed that the ministry's party bureau and the associations' and enterprises' party organizations strive to ensure that every Communist persistently works to introduce the new methods of economic management in the sector and to improve the results of its activity; to stp up organizational and educational work to create a situation of mutual exactingness and implacability toward shortcomings in the collectives; and to strictly call to account those workers with a careless attitude to their responsibilities.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministries of Consumer Services in the autonomous republics, and the krayispolkom and oblispolkom Directorates of Consumer Services to improve work with cadres and to adopt measures to improve internal production planning and financial autonomy at enterprises. They must be more active in forming financially autonomous teams, apply other progressive forms of labor organization and incentives, and link these forms more closely with the requirements of improving the quality of services for working people. They must enhance the role of production and social development funds in retooling enterprises and in creating the necessary consumer conditions for workers.

The central economic ministries and departments have been instructed to develop additional measures to further improve the economic mechanism in consumer services.

The Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers in the union republics and local party and soviet organs have been instructed to increase attention to the questions of introducing new economic management methods in consumer services, expanding the material base of this sector, and developing the network of enterprises in workers' work places. They must show constant concern to reinforce consumer services with qualified cadres and to increase their exactingness toward economic leaders for improving the standard of consumer services.

Problems in Railroad Transportation Highlighted

LD121241 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 11 January 1986 carries a report from the USSR Ministry of Railways headquarters on a discussion of the results of work in railroad transportation in the first 10 days of January. Correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko, reporting from the ministry, says:

"Overall everything looks pretty respectable. The plan for transportation is being fulfilled: Daily loading on the network of the country's railways yesterday went beyond 11 million metric tons — for the beginning of January this is a singular record, but as regards unloading, things are extrememely bad."

Mikhaylenko reports remarks by Vladimir Nikolayevich Ginko, USSR first deputy minister of railways, who is participating in the discussion, as follows:

"Every 24 hours 23,000 railway wagons stand idle at railway stations and access roads to enterprises while being unloaded or waiting for unloading. The most varied reasons are given. For example, at the Yaroslavl section of the Northern railway access roads of 35 industrial enterprises have not been cleared of snow.

They have virtually gone out of service. Just here 230 railway wagons are now being held up; 230 here, 10 somewhere and 50 somewhere else — the results are 23,000. And this is one of the most enormous reserves of railway production.

"But people in the north have to a certain extent been lucky. Some things can be put down to snowfalls and to bad weather. Now the talk is about southern regions of the country."

Next, Ginko is heard speaking on a telephone link up. The following conversaitn takes place:

"[Ginko] Tashkent, is Andizhan hooked up with us?

"[unidentified speaker] Andizhan is hooked up.

"[Ginko] Is the director of the Grain products combine, Comrade Ulyarov, linked up with us?

[Answer indistinct]

"[Ginko] Tell us why wagons are being kept for too long both at the (Zhalaabad) combine and at the Karasu combine.

"[Ulyatov] Our works [words indistinct] here.

"[Ginko] I understand that you don't have the capacities. Well what can we do? Did you hear that the chief of the West Siberian railway alleged that he is not loading grain because he doesn't have the grain carriers? While at your place grain carriers with grain are standing about, and the time needed for unloading grain from grain carriers is only, well, a maximum of 15 minutes.

"[Ulyarov] This morning [words indistinct] 59 wagons altogether. We will [words indistinct] tomorrow.

"[Ginko] Well Let's put it this way, if you don't put matters right tomorrow we will make a report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic."

Chamber of Commerce President on Foreign Trade

LD121036 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 11 TASS — The Soviet Union's large economic potential, a high pace of scientific and technical progress, create a reliable basis for its ever more vigorous participation in international division of labour, for the development of economic and scientific-and-technical cooperation with foreign countries.

The Soviet Union is prepared to continue expanding and deepening foreign trade and economic ties, developing its new forms based on mutual interests of the sides in the joint introduction of scientific and technical innovations, in the designing and construction of enterprises, development of raw material resources. This was said by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry who spoke on Friday at a press conference in Moscow devoted to the results of the exhibitions held by the chamber in the past five years and the exhibition programme for five years ahead.

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Yevgeniy Pitovranov notes, promotes the widening of those ties holding international reviews, promoting the holding of foreign exhibitions, as well as widely participating in fairs and exhibitions abroad.

As many as 96 international exhibitions and 800 other exhibitions of different scope held on the initiative of foreign organisations and firms took place in the Soviet Union in the past five years (1981-1985). Export and import contracts to a sum of about 12 billion roubles were signed at the commercial centres of the exhibitions over those years, Yengeniy Pitovranov said. Exhibits costing 237 million roubles were also purchased. Over the same period, the Soviet Union held 141 exhibitions abroad.

Dwelling on the Soviet exhibition programme for five year ahead (1986-1990, Yevgeniy Pitovranov noted that the themes of coming reviews are closely associated with solutions of problems connected with the implementation of the Soviet Food and Energy Programmes, the Comprehensive Programme of the Development of the Manufacture of Consumer Goods and the Sphere of Services.

Three large international exhibitions will be held in the Soviet Union in 1986. Means of communications, equipment for the railway transport, as well as for the food industry, stores and public catering enterprises will be displayed. There will also be 17 specialized exhibitions. Besides that, national exhibitions of Austria, China, Japan, Belgium, will be held.

The exhibition programme envisages the Soviet Union's participation in 29 exhibitions and fairs abroad, the holding of commercial and industrial exhibitions in China and Thailand, as well as the holding of the USSR national exhibition in Argentina.

Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy Secretary on Shortcomings

LD121757 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 12 January carries a broadcast in which program editor Yakov Belitskiy introduces a talk by Anatoliy Ivanovich Pisarenko, first secretary of the Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy Party Gorkom, following a recent town party conference. Noting the need for local efforts to be focused on accelerating scientific and technological progress, Pisarenko says: "In the forthcoming 5-year plan period, the town party committee and the executive committee of the town soviet of people's deputies, jointly with the party obkom and oblispolkom, must solve the qeustion of the fundamental reconstruction of the metallurgical works." He continues: "Today we should also be thinking about the fact that our timber industry is in many respects not fulfilling the tasks that face it. The problem is further compounded by the fact that today's technology for the procurement and processing of timber does not meet the requirements put forward in the program for scientific and technological progress. It is very important for us today to process as much as possible from every cubic meter of timber because the felling areas are moving away further and further every year deep into the taiga, and every cubic meter of timber removed must be processed to the full." After noting the importance of building new facilities for consumer goods production, Pisarenko

continues: "In crop cultivation and livestock breeding today we are still far away from a level of work among agricultural enterprises that could be called intensive. The productivity of the public-sector livestock is still very low. Today we are laying in more than 20 quintals of feed units per notional head of livestock, but at the same time we can count on our fingers the number of dairy-maids who obtain more than 2,000 kg of milk from a forage cow. We have begun to work the land better, but not on every farm, because some of them obtain yields of more than 20 quintals per hectare, while on others the figure so far has not risen above 10 quintals per hectare. Here we see our task as lying primarily in enhancing the level of work throughout the whole system of crop cultivation by improving the organization of team contracting on every farm. Today we solve the task of ensuring that someone bears responsibility for each and every hectare and works on that hectare."

Industrial Retraining of 800,000 Workers Noted

LD131157 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Minsk, January 13 TASS — Automatic equipment at enterprises of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia has dispensed with 800,000 workers over the past five years, but none of them was dismissed. They were retrained at free of charge technical education courses which function at every enterprise. They acquired more prestigious and higher-paid professions. Many became operators of new automatic lines.

Union Republic 1986 Socialist Pledges Reported

Uzbek SSR

PM090921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Improving production. Socialist Pledges of the Uzbek SSR Working People for 1986"]

[Excerpts] By means of speeding up scientific and technical progress, intensifying and improving production, and reinforcing discipline and order, to achieve an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and a reduction in prime cost of output of 0.5 percent in the national economy. To meet some 70 percent of the increase in requirements for fuel, energy, and raw and other materials through savings. To manufacture goods to the value of R535 million from local raw materials and waste products.

By the day the party congress opens, to additionally produce industrial output to the value of R18 million and to complete preparations for spring field work.

In industry, to exceed set production targets by 0.6 percent. To additionally extract 7,000 metric tons of oil and 40 million cubic metres of gas and produce 13,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 3,000 metric tons of steel, and 100 tractors. By means of improving the quality of raw cotton and increasing the output of cotton fiber, to produce 10,000 metric tons of the latter above the plan. To strive to completely fulfill contractual obligations.

To comprehensively mechanize and automate 110 workshops, sectors, and production units. To commission 130 flow and automatic lines and 76 robotized complexes. To manufacture the first industrial consignment of high-powered tractors for work in narrow inter-row spaces and to master serial production of the modernized cotton picking machine.

To increase the efficiency of the work done by the agro-industrial complex and increase the volume of gross agricultural output by 7.1 percent. To produce 5.73 million metric tons of raw cotton, including 465,000 metric tons of fine-fiber cotton, and to gather at least 60 percent of the harvest by machine. To sell 1 million metric tons of grain to the state, 1,875,000 metric tons of vegetables, 610,000 metric tons of grapes, 340,000 metric tons of fresh fruit, 655,000 metric tons of melons and gourds, 168,000 metric tons of potatoes, 870,000 metric tons of milk, 330,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 32,000 metric tons of silkworms cocoons, and 1.2 billion eggs.

To supply the country's industrial centers with 875,000 metric tons of vegetables, melons, and gourds, 205,000 metric tons of fresh fruit and grapes, and 25,000 metric tons of fried fruit. To reduce the volume of grapes used for wine by 40,000 metric tons and use these grapes for selling to the population in fresh form and for manufacturing raisins and juices. To increase meat and milk production by 20 percent on subsidiary farms.

Latvian SSR

PM091609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Working in Shock Fashion. The Latvian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpt] Preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, the working people of Soviet Latvia completed the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule in terms of national income growth, industrial production volume increase, and labor productivity growth.

Unanimously supporting the line elaborated by the party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and competing under the slogan "For High Work Quality at Every Work Position," the republic's labor collectives have adopted the following pledges for 1986.

On the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress, intensifying production, and improving management, to increase the labor productivity growth rate in the republic's national economy 1.3 times compared with the previous year. To guarantee up to 75 percent of the growth in requirements for basic types of resources by intensifying the economy drive, reducing materials consumption in production, introducing low-waste technologies, and making fuller use of secondary resources. To reduce above-norm reserves of commodity and material valuables. To lower prime production costs and obtain no less than R30 million in above-plan profit.

In industry, to exceed by 15 percent the average annual growth rate of production volumes envisaged by the Draft Basic

Guidelines for the 12th 5-Year Plan. In 1986, to manufacture and sell goods above the plan to the value of R50 million. To strive to fulfill production deliveries strictly in accordance with concluded contracts. To comprehensively mechanize and automate 85 workshops and sections and commission 150 mechanized, flow, and automatic lines, 65 flexible production modules, and 119 industrial robots. By this means, and also by rationalizing work positions, to reduce the requirement for labor resources by 10,000 people. On the basis of the republic's territorial comprehensive program "Quality-90," to bring the specific proportion of top-quality goods up to 60 percent in the volume of products subject to certification.

By fulfilling the Food Program, to ensure stable growth in agricultural production. To harvest 26-27 quintals of grain per hectare and lay in no less than 16-17 quintals of fodder units of coarse and succulent fodder per standard head of cattle for the wintering period. To bring the milk yield per cow up to 3,450 kilograms and the average weight per head of stock sold to the state to 430 kilograms for cattle and 107 kolograms for hogs. To exceed plan targets and sell to the state: 1.75 million metric tons of milk, 405,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 330,000 metric tons of grain, 315,000 metric tons of potatoes, 287,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 124,000 metric tons of vegetables, and 660 million eggs. To improve the organization of the transportation, processing, and storage of agricultural products and significantly reduce wastage of these products.

By making more rational use of raw materials, to produce an additional 200 metric tons of granulated sugar and 20 metric tons of vegetable oil. To increase production of alcohol-free beverages 1.4 times in comparison with the previous year. To catch no less than 12,000 metric tons of fish and other marine products above the plan and produce 1.5 million standard cans of fish. To ensure no less than a 12-percent increase in the production of high-quality food products. To increase production by no less than 5 percent on enterprise and organization subsidiary plots.

Tajik SSR

PM101253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "By Means of Intensification: Tajik SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the extensive introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, resource-saving techniques, and the modernization and retooling of production the planned increase in labor production will be exceeded by 0.8 percent, proportional materials intensiveness will be reduced by 0.6 percent, and an extra R32 million in national income will be produced.

It is planned to comprehensively mechanize and automate 82 sections and shops, to introduce 76 flow lines, 6,000 pieces of new equipment and units, and 146 progressive production processes. The use of scientific developments, inventions, and rationalizing rpoposals will produce an economic saving of R67 million. The strengthening of discipline and organization will cut worktime losses by 10 percent and enable manpower to be more fully utilized. There will be persistent work to improve output quality.

The industrial production volume will increase by 4 percent instead of 3 percent according to the plan. Output worth R44 million will be produced above the target. An extra 5,000 metric tons of cement, 2,200 metric tons of mineral fertilizers, and 25,000 sets of lighting equipment will be produced and an extra 3 million cubic meters of gas will be extracted. Some R7 million of above-plan profit will be achieved.

The intensification of plant and livestock production and the improved management of the agro-industrial complex will produce a 5-percent increase in the volume of gross agricultural output in comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan annual average. The following plans for sales to the state will be overfulfilled: raw cotton — 910,000 metric tons, including 300,000 metric tons of fine-fiber cotton; grain — 62,000 metric tons; vegetables — 300,000 metric tons; potatoes — 100,000 metric tons; cucurbits — 76,000 metric tons; fruit and grapes — 312,000 metric tons; geraniums — 26,000 metric tons; lemons — 1,210 metric tons; silk cocoons — 4,000 metric tons; livestock and poultry — 105,000 metric tons; milk — 285,500 metric tons; and eggs — 382 million. The target for the procurement of high-quality feed for public sector livestock production will be overfulfilled. By making efficient use of local raw material resources and processing enterprises' capacities, extra foodstuffs to the value of R6 million will be produced for the republic's population. Some 162,000 metric tons of vegetables, gourds, fruit, and grapes will be supplied to the all-union stock. The formation of vegetable and milk producing zones in suburban areas and potato production centers in mountain and upland regions will be accelerated. The production of foodstuffs on enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary plots will increase by 15 percent.

Estonian SSR

PM111531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Following a Course of Acceleration: the Estonian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the introduction of leading machinery and technology, the use of progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration and new methods of economic management, and the further strengthening of discipline and order, to overfulfill by 1 percent the annual plan for industrial production and to manufacture additional output worth R50 million. To exceed the planned rate of growth of labor productivity in industry and construction by 20 percent. To ensure complete fulfillment of contract commitments. To supply ahead of schedule the power equipment for the Surgut, Kamchatka, Tyumen, and Ryazan GRES's.

To accelerate the rate of retooling of production. To start up the production of 42 new types of machines, instruments, apparatus, and materials, including heat-exchange sections for gas-lift compressor devices for oil extraction and seismic cable for the oil and gas industry. To comprehensively mechanize more than 40 shops, sectors, and production units, commission 53 automatic and mechanized flow lines, and to introduce 233 progressive man-

ufacturing processes. To continue work on the grading and rationalization of jobs in the national economy. To increase by 50 percent the rate of transfer of workers to mechanized and automated labor and reduce by 2,200 the number of people engaged in manual labor. To rigorously improve the quality of output produced. To increase the proportion of articles in the top quality category among the total volume of output subject to certification to 53 percent.

To improve work to save material resources. To reduce material expenditure by 0.5 percent in addition to the plan and to obtain R15 million of above-plan profit. To produce at least 7 percent more output through the use of secondary resources.

Implementating the Food Program, to increase the production of agricultural products by 8 percent. To obtain from every hectare of sowings 32 quintals of grain crops and 190 quintals of potatoes. To increase milk yields per cow to 4,010 kg. To procure 790,000 metric tons of feed units of coarse and succulent feed, or 12 percent more than in 1985. To overfulfill the plan for purchases of agricultural output and sell the state 172,000 metric tons of grain, 232,000 metric tons of potatoes, 68,000 metric tons of vegetables, 291,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 1,232,000 metric tons of milk, and 376 million eggs. To assimilate ahead of schedule capital investments allocated for the development of the food complex. To improve the quality and expand the range of food goods and produce above plan 200 tons of sausage products, 100 metric tons of pasta, 500 metric tons of edible fish products, 2.7 million cans of fish, and other output worth R8 million. To create 28 new subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations and commission hothouses with a total area of 3.4 hectares.

Turkmen SSR

PM130956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "Gaining Pace; Turkmen SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpt] Plan targets for labor productivity growth in industry, construction, and transportation are to be exceeded by 1 percent and output prime cost additionally reduced by 0.5 percent. At least 2 days are to be worked on saved materials, raw materials, fuel, and electricity.

Industrial output worth R15 million is to be sold by the time of the opening of the 27th congress. Production growth rates are to be exceeded by 40 percent in comparison with the average annual rates over the 11th 5-Year Plan. An additional R36 million of output is to be produced. Some 64,000 metric tons of oil and 327 cubic meters of gas are to be extracted and 6,000 metric tons of cement are to be produced over and above the targets. The fulfillment of contractual deliveries is to be ensured. The retooling of enterprises is to be persistently implemented, 280 new technology measures and 35 flow lines are to be introduced, and the labor of 1,400 workers is to be mechanized.

In the agro-industrial complex the better utilization of irrigated land and growth in agricultural crop yields and public livestock productivity are to be achieved on the basis of the further intensification of production, and gross agricultural output is to be increased by 8.5 percent in comparison with the average annual level of the 11th 5-Year Plan. In implementing the Food Program, plan targets are to be exceeded and the state is to be sold 1,261,000 metric tons of raw cotton, including 355,500 metric tons of fine-fiber varieties; 86,000 metric tons of grain; 263,000 metric tons of vegetables; 201,000 metric tons of gourds; 78,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry; 163,000 metric tons of milk; 8,600 metric tons of wool; and 181 million eggs. Some 192,000 metric tons of high quality vegetables, gourds, and grapes are to be delivered to the country's industrial centers. Production of cotton fiber is to be increased to not less than 29.5 percent. Through the better utilization of raw materials production of foodstuffs is to be increased by R39 million, including food and vegetable preserves by 25 percent, pond fish by 20 percent, confectionery by 12.2 percent, pasta products by 11 percent, alcohol-free drinks by 30 percent, and mineral water by 210 percent. The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations are to be developed more actively.

Petrosyants on Cooperation on Thermonuclear Fusion
LD101911 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2121 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TASS) — The USSR has consistently advocated large-scale international cooperation in tackling a task that is exceptionally important to all mankind: providing a virtually inexhaustible source of energy on the basis of the reactions of thermonuclear fusion. Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, stressed this in a conversation with a TASS correspondent.

Petrosyants called participation in the development of the conceptual designs of the INTOR thermonuclear reactor one more testimony to the readiness for such cooperation. Work was carried out under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the basis of the TOKAMAK (Tok, Katushka, Magnitnaya Kamera), which was first created in the Soviet Union at the "Kurchatov" Atomic Energy Institute in Moscow.

Andranik Petrosyants recalled that the proposal itself for the development and creation of a demonstration thermonuclear reactor was submitted to the IAEA by the Soviet Union back in 1978.

Specialists of the CEMA member-countries — Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia — joined their efforts in research on operating thermonuclear installations, in the development and creation of the large "TOKOMAK-15" installation and in designing an experimental thermonuclear reactor. Soviet scientists have made a significant contribution to the theory of high-temperature plasma and to the development of new ideas regarding this problem, petrosyants stressed.

Andranik Petrosyants noted that cooperation with the capitlaist countries has had its ups and downs, but that its usefulness had been recognized by all sides. With the United States, a joint coordinating commission on thermonuclear energy is operating, which on the Soviet side is headed by Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

We believe that joint cooperation is contributing not only to a faster advance along the road toward a thermonuclear reactor but also toward a better mutual understanding, and thus, to the strengthening of peace, Andranik Petrosyants said.

Kondratyev Views Dangers of 'Nuclear Summer'
LD132243 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 13 TASS — It is not only "nuclear winter" but also "nuclear summer" that threaten humanity, a TASS correspondent was told by Academician Kirill Kondratyev, specialist in environmental physics. No one of serious researchers, also in the USA, now doubt that "nuclear winter" will set in on earth following nuclear explosions. But at the same time with a drop in temperature, vast volumes of carbon will be released into the atmosphere in some areas of the globe where fire will be raging (on experts' estimates, fire will affect an area of no less than one million square kilometres). As a result of all this the northern hemisphere will plunge into darkness, crops will not be ripening. Dark carbon aerosol will settle on leaves of crops. Zooplankton will possibly perish on a vast territory of seas and oceans in the northern hemisphere because of insufficient illumination. The greenhouse effect will enhance sharply — the heat from explosions and fires will lead to the onset of the "nuclear summer".

It is absolutely obvious that in the event of war nuclear explosions will break out at separate spots on various sections, so strong horizontol heterogeneity of the atmosphere will result. In areas of the concentration of products of nuclear explosions it will become warmer, while in neighbouring territories the temperature will drop.

As is known, the man can exist only in a definite temperature regime. Changes from warmth to cold will be so sharp that a global ecological catastrophe will happen. Everything living on earth will perish, being unable to withstand sharp changes in temperatures, Academician Kondratyev said. "Precisely for this reason we say that there will be no victors in nuclear war."

All this makes it possible to imagine how dangerous military actions in space are. The so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" means a possibility of nuclear explosions at earth satellite's altitudes, and hence an ecological catastrophe, the Soviet scientist notes. Therefore, the conclusions of some foreign figures and scientists, such as Edward Teller, that the use of nuclear weapons is permissible are extremely dangerous and absolutely wrong.

Academician Belotserkovskiy Views Cybernetics
LD132152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Commentary by Academician Oleg Mikhailovich Belotserkovskiy, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the Complex Problem of Cybernetics]

[Text] The party has set an enormous task — to achieve the entire growth in the national income over a 15 year period, including the 12th 5-Year Plan period purely by increasing labor productivity.

One can say boldly that the problem of the active introduction of the use of automation is evidently the deciding lever which will, as we see it, make it possible to increase labor productivity by a factor of 2 or 2 and 1/2 and in effect to release up to 50 percent of the work force in continuous production processes.

As you know, there is currently a mighty trend toward computerization in our everyday lives (?involving) a huge amount of information. Something like 2,000 pages of text is issued every minute on scientific and technical things alone. The processing of all this information demands professional knowledge. And naturally the Academy of Sciences and our scientists must respond to this.

Very recently a new department of information technology, computer technology and automation was set up.

In effect there are three paths, if I can put it that way. There is the electronization [elektronizatsiya] which runs right through our lives. On the one hand, this concerns production and on the other, it is the automation of real technological processes, especially in specialized sciences — in other words space communications, biotechnology, as well as the problem of thermonuclear energy and many other things. There is the automation of what I would call overall communications processes. There is office work and control of various levels of the national economy, protection of the environment (?a word bank) and many other things.

In effect I would say that there are now two tasks facing us. The first is to bring about a significant improvement in the material base of our electronics equipment in the country from personal computers to large capacity machines, that means all computers. I would say that in another few years this problem will be practically solved and won't bother us further. On the other hand, we must not forget that existing equipment must be used considerably better. The percentage of efficient use of equipment in many enterprises is not sufficiently high and serious problems are now taking shape and we clearly understand this. There is the problem of retraining cadres. For example at the Cybernetics Council we are very active with ZIL [motor vehicles works] They are planning (?a 90-series) truck. The designs which they have for (?this vehicle) permit them to save as much as several kilograms of metal from just one chassis. Automated work places [AWP] must be actively introduced. These are the so called AWPs for which we are aiming in cybernetics. That is the problem lies not only in training but also in retraining cadres today and (?we do not forget this).

New Soviet Helicopter, Ka-126, Described

LD110016 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Our next item is about a new helicopter of Soviet design. Here is a reporter with the details.

Lightweight and squat with two coaxial rotors above the crew cabin the new helicopter, the Ka-126, creates the impression of a plaything. It is neither the customary [words indistinct]. The new machine, which has come from the helicopter design organization named after Nikolay Karmov, weighs a mere 3 tons and yet it can easily carry a payload of 600 kg at a speed of nearly 200 km per hour. This is nearly three times the weight that can be carried by helicopter models of the same class in other countries. The chief designer of the helicopter, Sergey Mikheyev, has explained that the Ka-126 has a 720 hp gas turbine engine situated directly beneath the rotor transmission. This makes the whole helicopter seem much lighter than the Ka-26, an earlier model which had two massive piston engines situated on stub wings on either side of the fuselage.

Ther aerodynamics of the machine have also been improved and sophisticated electronic instruments make the work of the pilot much easier. The eight-passenger cabin can within minutes be removed from the helicopter and be replaced with an implement for agricultural needs, or else a cargo (? hauling) facility. Tests have shown the Ka-126 to be dependable and trouble free. Most important of all it is more efficient than American or French helicopters of its class in agricultural application. Its high maneuverability and high payload capability enable it to take over 600 kg of crop chemicals or fertilizers on board and spray large areas of fields. Sergey Mikheyev believes the Ka-126 will become indispensable in all kinds of farm work, particularly on mountainous and hilly terrain. It can be used to spray plants with crop chemicals or fertilizers. One modification is intended for a transport role, with particular view to the needs of the oil and gas industry in remote areas of Siberia and of geological parties.

Cosmonauts' Training Chief on Space Prorgams

LD100055 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 9 TASS — The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate in peaceful exploration of outer space with all the states, interested in such cooperation, journalists have been told by Vladimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonauts training programme.

Two Soviet stations, fitted out with instruments of nine countries, in March this year will get down to detailed exploration of the Hally Comet in accordance with the international "Vega" project, recalled General Shatalov. In accordance with the "Phoebus" project, which has the aim to study the Mars and its natural satellites, in 1988 two Soviet stations will be blasted off from Baykonur and will approach the planet early in 1989. The scientific composition of the participants in the "Phoebus" project, as compared [to] "Vega", has become even more representative, with Sweden and also some scientific organizations of other states, members of the European Space Agency, joining them.

The USSR is broadening the space cooperation framework also in the area of manned cosmonautics, said Vladimir Shatalov. Two Syrian pilots — Mohammad Fariz and Munir Habib started preparations in the Zvezdnyy Gorodok, not far from Moscow, for a Soviet-Syrian space flight. A programme of joint scientific explorations is being prepared. Negotiations are planned on participation of French cosmonauts in longer space flights aboard Soviet spaceships and orbital stations.

One of the most complex flights in the practice of Soviet cosmonautics took place last year, said Vladimir Shatalov. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who were put into orbit in May, had to make an operation of linking up with the orbital Salyut-7 station, which kept silent because of disorders in the course of the automatic flight, to assess the state of its systems and carry out repair work. The cosmonauts brilliantly coped with those tasks. They successfully combined scientific explorations with completion of repair work. In june the Salyut-7 crew participated in a major international experiment "Kursk-85". Specialists of seven socialist Intercosmos member-countries tested new methods of forecasting crop yield.

Vladimir Shatalov said that tests within the orbital complex of a heavy Cosmos-1686 satellite ship were major technical operations. For its proportions and weight that spaceship can be compared with a station. Specialised modules of different purpose could probably be created in a not far off future on the basis of such vehicles.

The artificial earth satellite Prognoz-10, equipped with Soviet and Czechoslovak instruments, was launched in April to study interplanetary shock waves.

Cosmonaut Welcomes World Space Organization Idea
LD092230 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 8 TASS — "As a man who worked in space, as a designer of orbital equipment I welcome the proposal to set up a world space organisation. It is part of a vast programme of peaceful cooperation in space submitted by my country to the United Nations consideration". Soviet Cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov told this a TASS correspondent.

"To my mind, such an international organisation or committee are a necessity, and their creation is required by life itself", the cosmonaut went on. "This would undoubtedly help resolve problems connected with peaceful exploration of outer space. Such an organisation could also coordinate efforts of countries in the research in this sphere."

Touching upon questions of international cooperation in near Earth space, Konstantin Feoktistov pointed out several main directions on which the efforts of specialists of the countries concerned might be concentrated.

It would be highly expedient to set up a special scientific station in orbit with equipment for observing the earth's surface, the scientist said. I believe a solar-synchronous orbit is most preferable for such stations since it would make it possible to create a single regime of illumination for effective operation of equipment — spectrometric, photographic, television.

The experience of the Soviet orbital research station "Salyut" shows that the range of observations which could be made with the use of space laboratories is very wide. It includes visual observations of the surface of land and the ocean and carrying out purpose-oriented scientific programmes on meteorology, ecology, geology. And the results of such specialized observations could be used in the interests of every participating country and in the interests of the international community as a whole, Konstantin Feoktistov noted.

"Another promising trend, to my mind, is linked with creation in near-earth space of sort of 'shops' of whole 'plants' to obtain extrapure substances, materials, valuable biological and medicinal preparations. How to make them profitable, economical and to increase their output many-fold. This is a challenge to scientists from many countries — physicists, chemists, biologists, medics, specialists in mass transfer and transient processes", Feoktistov said.

An unwieldy, bulky, but necessary full-pressure suit now restricts man's movement during the work in open space. This is why designers, scientists, should create orbital mechanical, and later, automatic, robots controlled from the ground.

The problem of getting pure and cheap energy is vital to humanity, Konstantin Feoktistov went on. In this sense of much interest would be solar energy generated at space power plants.

Cosmonaut Named Rector of Engineering Institute
LD120943 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, January 11 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes:

Doctor of Technical Sciences, Cosmonaut Aleksey Yeliseyev has been appointed rector of the Soviet Union's oldest engineering higher educational establishment, the Bauman Higher Technical School, which he graduated thirty years ago.

He takes over from prominent scientist Academician Georgiy Nikolayev, the founder of many original trends in welding technology who had been heading the school for 46 years.

Soviet Journal Interviews French Cosmonaut
LD080050 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS — It is thanks to cooperation between French and Soviet specialists that France has been able to work out fairly soon the technical criteria that will be applied to the projected spaceship "Hermes," French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien said in an interview with the Soviet magazine *OGONYOK*.

He said there have taken place preliminary discussions with Soviet specialists and spacemen concerning the possible flight by the French "Hermes" to a Soviet orbiting station for a subsequent link-up. Both the French side and the Soviet side showed interest in the project, said Chretien who flew a joint space mission with Soviet cosmonauts in 1982 aboard the "Soyuz T-6"spaceship and the orbital station "Salyut-7."

He said: "Participation by our cosmonaut in a forthcoming prolonged mission aboard the Soviet "Salyut" orbital station will be extremely important to preparing the future flight by the French spaceship "Hermes." This experiment will certainly mark a long stride forward for France.

The French cosmonaut said further: "Long flights by Soviet crews are the most complex and action-packed space expeditions from the standpoint of the technical and physical preparation of the people to carry out these missions and of the jobs to be performed in their course."

"French cosmonauts," he said, "will be given a possibility to undergo training in the USSR under a program of increased complexity, which will be different from the training program required where short missions are involved."

"People in all countries now want international relations to be improved," Chretien said. "I think it important that decisions taken by the governments be in line with this popular will."

"This is why weapons deployments in outer space would undoubtedly pose a great danger. It would be better not to put weapons there at all than to first orbit them and then to negotiate their limitation and reduction. Considering the peoples' wish for peace, I hope that no armadas of military spacecraft will emerge in outer space and that those making the decisions will be able to

achieve mutual understanding."

Magadan Receives Third Television Channel
PM091518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent R. Bikmukhametov report: "Color TV Channel"]

[Text] Magadan — A third TV channel has started working in Magadan. Now northerners can watch color transmissions from Moscow on the "Orbita" and "Dubl-1" channels and a local studio program.

Dozens of "Orbita" and "Moskva" type stations are operating in the oblast today. Color TV has reached the most far-flung population centers of Kolyma and Chukotka, including the Arctic Vrangel and Ratmanov Islands...

Buryat ASSR TV Reception Expanded, Improved
PM081247 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jan 86 p 4

[A. Bykov report: "Television Screens"]

[Text] Ulan-Ude — The number of viewers of all-union television's second channel has increased sixfold in the villages of the Buryat ASSR. Retransmitters recently commissioned in the densely populated Lake Baykal region and Kabanskiy, Zaigrayevskiy, Yeravninskiy, and Khorinskiy Rayons have made it possible to considerably expand the channel's reception area.

The creation of such a network was not envisaged when the main radio relay line was built providing the Buryat section of the Baykal-Amur railroad with all its communications channels. The installation of extra equipment was undertaken on the initiative of rural and rayon soviet deputies in response to the many instructions from the electors.

Briefs

Mikhail Somov To Antartic — The diesel electric ship *Mikhail Somov* today leaves Leningrad for the Antarctic. Matvey Frolov reports that it is due to deliver freight and personnel for the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition. It will call at the Leningradskaya, Mirnaya, Molodezhnaya, Novolazarevskaya, and Bellingsgauzen stations. The voyage will last about 6 months. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 Jan 86 LD*]

Influenza Innoculations — A spokesman for the Soviet Health Ministry has reported that there is no influenza epidemic in the country, but medical workers are ready for any surprises. A comprehensive program of measures to combat a possible outburst of the flu has been outlined and is carried out everywhere. The main preventive measure is vaccination. Practice has proved that massive vaccination helps reduce the sickness rate by 50 percent as well as the number of complications. [Text][*Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 86 LD*]

New Uzbek TV Center — A new radio and television transmission center has been built in Kattakurgan. It's commissioning has enabled inhabitants there and in neighboring rayons to watch the second programs of Central and Republican Television. [Summary][*Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 27 Dec 85 LD*]

Uzbek Television Relay — A new television relay station, receiving and transmitting programs of Central, Uzbek, and Turkmen Television, was handed over today by builders in the virgin massif of the (?Turpa-Kala) on the right bank of the Amu-Darya. Over the past 5-year plan period television has come to villages in the Karshi, Dzhizak, and Surkhan-Sharabad steppes. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jan 85 LD*]

MSU Sokolov Addresses Military Party Conference

LD111752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The past year has seen intense martial labor for the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: The combat readiness of units and formations has increased, and weapons and military technology were mastered successfully. However, the complex international situation obliges the armed defenders of the motherland to perfect their military skills, to further strengthen discipline, and to maintain great vigilance and permanent combat readiness with even greater persistence. This was the subject of a business-like debate of principle at a party conference of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany which ended today. Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense took part in the work of the conference and addressed it.

Colonel General of Justice A.G. Gornyy Dies

IZVESTIYA Obituary

PM091205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary: "Colonel General of Justice Artem Grigoryevich Gornyy"]

[Excerpts] Colonel General of Justice Artem Grigoryevich Gornyy, prominent military lawyer, participant in the Great Patriotic War, and chief military prosecutor, died suddenly 7 January 1986.

Death was snatched from our ranks a true son of the Soviet people and ardent patriot of the Soviet motherland. He devoted all his life to selfless service of the great cause of the Communist Party, of which he became a member in 1940. A.G. Gornyy was born 6 April 1912 in the village of Leznevo in Ruzhichnyanskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskiy Oblast, to a worker's family.

V.M. Chebrikov, S.L. Sokolov, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, N.I. Savinkin, A.M. Rekunkov, V.V. Fedorchuk, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, Z.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, F.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, V.A. Abolentsev, A.I. Sorokin, V.S. Nechayev, D.A. Volkogonov, N.A. Bazhenov, O.V. Soroka, V.V. Naydenov, S.A. Shishkov, I.V. Chermenskiy, Yu.A. Sysoyev, V.G. Serebryakov, B.S. Popov, S.S. Maksimov, G.I. Bushuyev, N.A. Dushin, B.N. Dutov, A.F. Katusev, V.S. Parfenov.

Military Leaders Attend Funeral

PM101135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On His Final Journey"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday Soviet servicemen and the capital's working people took their leave of Colonel General of Justice Artem Grigoryevich Gornyy, eminent military jurist, participant in the Great Patriotic War, and chief military prosecutor.

The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was decked in mourning. The coffin containing A.G. Gornyy's corpse lay there, on a platform surrounded by fresh flowers.

Funeral tunes were being played continuously. The honor guard beside the coffin was formed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; A.M. Rekunov, USSR general prosecutor; Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, Army General V.L. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, and Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense ministers; V.I. Drugov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs; and also Army General V.A. Matrosov.

Representatives of the fraternal socialist countries came to pay a tribute of profound respect to A.G. Gornyy's memory: Major General G. Biro, Hungarian deputy general prosecutor and chief military prosecutor of the Hungarian People's Army; and Major General of Justice J. Kollar, CSSR deputy general prosecutor and chief military prosecutor of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

At the cemetery the funeral meeting dedicated to the memory of Justice Col Gen A.G. Gornyy was opened by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, chairman of the funeral organizing committee.

Turkestan MD Party Conference Held in Tashkent

Usmankhodzhayev, Others Speak

GF121359 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] The Turkestan fighters, who are preparing to worthily welcome the 27th CPSU Congress, continuously improve their military skills. They are (?zealously) defending the southern borders of our homeland. The fighters welcomed the 32d party congress of the Red Bannered Turkestan Military District which began in Tashkent on 25 December in a spirit of high political activity.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read a report on the program stipulating the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. Colonel General Popov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District Troops [name and title as heard], read a report on the new CPSU program; the proposed changes; the CPSU drafts for [word indistinct]; the way the commanders, political organs, and party organizations are realizing the political, organizational, and ideological work in accordance with the contemporary demands of the CPSU Central Committee; and the measures to further improve the situation of this work.

The reports and the addresses of the delegates focused significant attention on the need to mobilize unused individual (?resources) to further the military and political preparedness of the youths. Meanwhile, the district's Communists continued to make a practical critical examination of the results of the past years with a view toward establishing the ways and means to improve the political and training work and the military capability of the homeland's defenders.

Comrades (Patakov), section chief of the CPSU Central Committee, and Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, are participating in the work of the party conference. The convocation will continue its work today.

Meeting Reported

LD130024 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian
0130 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The servicemen of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District, like all Soviet people, express unanimous approval and support for the internal and foreign policy of our party and state and are full of resolve to fulfill with honor their sacred duty in defending the fatherland. The staff and party organisations, political workers and commanders of units and sub-detachments are increasing their work in raising vigilance and combat readiness and in the cultivation of a high degree of responsibility for the solution of tasks which have been set in their personnel.

This was discussed at the 32d (?party) conference of the Turke stan Military District which ended its work yesterday in Tashkent. The speeches by Army General Varennikov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Colonel Smirnov, secretary of the party commission of the dist rict's Political Directorate; and by the delegates (?Shanakin) and (?Gavrilov) and by others stressed that the party's pre-congress documents, which have been submitted for popular discussion, have become for Communists and for all members of the Turke stan Military District a clear reference point in the cause of perfecting the ideological work and raising military skill. It was noted that, in the contemporary international climate, it is essential to raise the readiness of personnel to a new level and to strive for the maximum effect from each occupation, practical exercise or flight.

The delegates to the conference warmly supported the initiative of front-ranking units which adopted new and high socialist pledges. Each soldier, sergeant and officer is devoting all his strength to preparing to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and is striving for a high quality of military might.

Confidence was expressed at the conference that the Turkestan servicemen would make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the motherland's defense capability and would fulfill with honor the tasks which have been set by the party. The delegates to the conference elected a new membership for the district's party commission.

Conference Concluded

GF121528 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1700 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] The Red Banner Turkestan Military District's 32d party conference concluded its work in Tashkent today. Those who addressed the convocation focused attention on the work being carried out to become acquainted with the new CPSU program, consolidate ideological work, and upgrade military training. They also expressed strong support for the initiative being made by the progressive units designed to adopt additional socialist obligations.

"The conference participants expressed the conviction that the district's fighters would continue to make worthy contributions toward consolidating the homeland's defense capability and to fulfill the tasks established by the party in an honorable way."

Admiral Chernavin Presents Banner to Cruiser

PM081245 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
5 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent Captain 3d Class V. Pasyakin: "Pennant Presented"]

[Text] Last year's initiator of socialist competition in the Navy, the missile cruiser *Slava*, has achieved high indicators in combat and political training.

The crew has been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry Pennant for Courage and Military Valor. The important award was presented to the cruiser commander at a ceremony by Admiral of the Fleet V. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister. He urged the seamen to constantly increase the ship's combat readiness, improve their fighting expertise, and strengthen military discipline.

Black Sea Fleet Party Conference Reported

PM101601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
10 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Captain 3d Class V. Pasyakin under the rubric "Party Conferences": "Increasing Demands"]

[Text] More than 1,500 suggestions, observations, and supplementary points have been made by troops, workers, and employees of the Black Sea Fleet during the discussion of precongressdocuments. This figure, announced at the fleet party conference, shows a great deal. It shows increased political activity among the Black Sea Fleet personnel. It is an expression of their willingness to back with specific deeds and tireless military labor the decisive measures the party is taking to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and strengthen world peace.

The Black Sea Fleet personnel have a good foundation for their eager striving for new successes in military labor. The report, delivered by Fleet Commander in Chief Vice Admiral M.N. Khronopulo, cited the following data: In the past training year

96 percent of ships obtained "good" or "excellent" marks on long voyages. The seamen were worthy representatives of our country and the Soviet Navy far away from their native shores. The Black Sea Fleet personnel won five Navy challenge prizes. The honored place of frontrankers was taken by right by the crew of the missile cruiser *Slava* who instigated socialist competition in the Navy in the last training year. The crew confirmed its "outstanding" rating and was recently awarded a USSR Defense Ministry pennant For Courage and Military Valor. Many other ships, units, and subunists also turned in outstanding performances. And in this connection enormous credit is due, of course, to the fleet party organizations.

But the overall tone of the conference was one of the acute concern for the state of affairs in laggard areas and studious quest for reserves.

The party conference participants focused attention on questions of combat readiness. It is the ultimate goal of our work and, at the same time, the main indicator of its quality and effectiveness. This idea was the leitmotive of the speeches by Communists V.P. Zhitenev, V.I. Nikulin, V.A. Kravchenko, and others.

The state of affairs in units and on ships was analyzed. For example, the crews of the large missile ship *Neulovimyy* and the sea-going minesweeper *Strelok*, where there were equipment failures, did not achieve high combat training results. The causes of the breakdowns and malfunctions are not all technical. It is also a matter of people's attitudes to their duties and discipline in observing operating procedures. So party organizations have some work to do in this area. But they have no made a great impression on the *Neulovimyy* and the *Strelok*. The shortcomings have only been discussed at the service level.

But there are increasing demands today for an intensification of combat training. What is being done to implement it? The training year demonstrated that some commanders failed to gain a thorough understanding of this work and decided on an unnecessary increase in the number of sea exercises, which leads to overuse of engine capacities, overconsumption of fuel, and premature aging of equipment. The point of intensification is to achieve a highly effective training process on the basis of well thought-out, profoundly substantiated planning, efficient, organization of classes, rational utilization of simulators and time, and the simultaneous performance of several tasks at sea.

It was noted at the conference that local party organizations are still rathehr reluctant to examine these questions. Examples were cited. In the unit where Captain 2d Class V.V. Aseyev serves there have been violations of planning discipline and instances of oversimplification and laxity in combat training. The result was an unsatisfactory rating for the year. To listen to some party activisits, you would think that the party organization had to do with it. This is not an isolated instance. That is why the conference speakers felt bound to broach the problem. The point is that some party organizations regard combat training as a matter "purely for officers," and the elected party body does not know how to thoroughly examine its problems and how to tackle them using party methods, without supplanting the officers or duplicating their role.

There were sharp words at the conference about a number of party organizations which lack the ability to assess objectivity and with the proper degree of self-criticism what they have done to further strengthen discipline. Some elected party bodies are not really bothered about instances of deviation from the regulations and standards of morality by officers. Recently Captain 2d Class V.V. Komarov was relieved of his post and called to account by the party for alcohol abuse. Why did certain Communists turn a blind eye for so long to their comrade's fatal susceptibility? Maybe because Komarov's regular drinking partner was none other than his senior officer, Captain 1st class V.Ye. Sokolov (he was also been severely punished and transferred to the reserve), who had given his subordinate every protection? The political organization was also guilty of failing to call them promptly to account.

In this connection it is particularly important that the party should react promptly to the slightest deviation by Communists from what is expected of them and to adverse phenomena. The conference noted that the approach of certain political bodies and party organizations is defective, in that they sometimes fail to attach any significance to the initial signs of a deterioration of the state of affairs and distortion of the work style and to the first manifestations of conceit or irresponsibility.

Here is an example from the report by Captain 1st Class S.A. Shakhov, secretary of the fleet Political Directorate Party Commission. Officer A.A. Azarkin's irresponsibility resulted in a defective power unit jeopardizing the fulfillment of a task. An exceptional case, of course. Azarkin was warned that he was not doing his job properly, he was severely reprimanded, and his record card was endorsed. But it was his second severe party reprimand and the third time he had been warned that he was not doing his job properly...

Talking about the elements that make up today's Communist leader, the speakers noted that certain people in their evaluations sometimes depart from Lenin's well-known requirement that cadres be judged by their political, work, and moral qualities. Sometimes they can be dazzled by a man's outstanding professional training, believing that the rest will come. This kind of shortsightedness is intolerable. The correct organization of cadre work, the conference noted, is a very important condition for improving the standard of discipline, organization, and order and of the quality and effectiveness of ideological work and combat training.

Ensuring that fleet Communists set a personal example will make it easier to solve questions. But in some places they tend to associate personal example only with the service sphere. It is time to banish this attitude. The Communist's behavior in everyday life, his general cultural standard, the nature of mutual relations within the military collectives, and so on must not be ignored. Every party member, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, must set an example in labor and behavior and in public and personal life. And this should be supervised by party organizations.

Speeches by delegates G.A. Selivanov, I.G. Alesin, and A.A. Penkin raised the acute and fundamental question of the need to make the content more topical and update many forms of politi-

cal education work. They named the units and ships which are simply unable to overcome their inertia and are continuing to use the old work methods, drawing up all kinds of plans and holding numerous conferences, sessions, and briefings instead of communicating in person with people.

In their analysis of intraparty work the delegates focused attention on certain tendencies which are making themselves felt and which offer further confirmation of the need to reorganize the style of activity of political organs, party commissions, and party organizations. This is indicated by the following statistics. Around 19 percent of the people brought to book were expelled from the party. Over 31 percent received severe penalties with endorsement of their record cards, and over 36 percent without endorsement. Other forms of party action were taken against only around 13 percent of Communists. This statistic suggests that the center of gravity should shift toward preventive work.

V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of the Crimean Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, delivered a report at the conference on the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and through the Year 2000.

The conference was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense.